ORTHOEPIA ANGLICANA:

OR,

THE FIRST PRINCIPALL PART OF THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

TEACHING

The Art of right ſpeaking and pronouncing Engliſh,
With certaine exact rules of Orthography, and rules of ſpelling
or combining of Syllables, and directions for keeping
of ſtops or points between ſentence
and ſentence.

A work in it ſelfe abſolute, and never knowne to be accompliſhed by any before:

No leſſe profitable then neceſſary for all ſorts, as well Natives as Forreigners, that deſire to attaine the perfection of our Engliſh Tongue.

Methodically compoſed by the induſtry and obſervation of SIMON DAINES Schoolemaſter of HINTLESHAM in *Suffo.*

Perficit omnia tempus.

LONDON,
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TO THE READER IN GENERALL.

GRieving at the ſtrange neglect of our Engliſh Nation, that ſuffer our ſelves to be outſtripped by almoſt all Forreigne Countries, in their daily endevours for the perfection of their Tongue or Language whatſoever; when we, as it were, lulled aſleep with a kind of ſtupid remiſſeneſſe, forget the neceſsity of Precept, referring all to practice, concerning the knowledg of our owne Tongue. Whereby confuſions ariſe of ſeverall ſorts, eaſie enough to be diſcerned by thoſe of judgement: which makes it to our ſelves ſeeme ſo defective, to ſtrangers ſo difficult, who, for want of due inſtructions, by way of Grammar, are deterred from learning it. And of us, I have obſerved many commendable Proficients in the Latin Tongue, who, notwithſtanding, have been notably to ſeek in their Engliſh Orthoepie and Orthographie: Which may likewiſe be ſeene in divers, other wiſe great Schollers, who ſo much vary in their manner of ſpeaking and writing Engliſh, for want of one uniforme and certain method. I therefore (neſcio qua ductus dulcedine) as well for the benefits of thoſe under mine owne tuition, as for the common good, undertook to beſtow my diligent endevours to

reduce this confused manner of practice to some regular form; whereby the Teacher might be exonerated a great part of his burden, the Learner encouraged with more facility and expedition to proceed, we, in generall, induced to repose more confidence and delight in our owne Tongue, and the stranger allured to the knowledge of it.

Now therefore, since the perfection of all Arts (whereto the knowledge of Tongues ought to be reduced) consists as well in the Theory, as the Practice: (the one whereof makes a knowing man, the other a ready) and this Theory in the resolutive mood, or knowledge of Universals; wee are, as well in this, as all other Tongues or Languages, to have recourse to Grammar, as the generall fountain. This the Greeks call γραμματικὴ, or the knowledg of Letters. But according to the acception of the term, it is usually (among the Latins especially) divided into foure parts, viz. Orthoepie & Orthography (which only differ in this, that the one hath respect to right speaking, the other to right writing) Etymology (which teacheth the knowledg of the parts of speech, and how to order and propose them truly) Syntax (which treateth of the construction of the parts) and Prosody (which chiefly belongs to Poets) that expostulateth the accent, rythme, quantity, and measure of feet in every word or verse. The two former integrall Parts, to wit, Orthoepie and Etymologie (as most necessary and only absolutely requisite in our English Tongue) I have for our purpose sufficiently discussed, and reduced into a classicall method:

method: The latter two I remit to Practice in reading such Oratours and Poets as our Tongue affords, wherewith every Stationers shop is amply replete.

But for the present I have only set forth the first part, (as he that would not spend all his shot at once, or the mariner that first rigs out his Pinnace to certifie what seas) especially since it is more chiefly conducing to all sorts, it being indeed dressed to sympathize with every palate. The Etymologicall part being onely intended for such as are to proceed in higher Classes, shall (God willing) speedily follow, accompanying the Latin Introduction, the better to demonstrate the difference between both Tongues. The benefit that may hereby redound to the Learner, I will not here stand to expostulate, after the custome of every idle Pamphleter, that is enforced to be the blazer of his own praise to make his book sell the better. Let those that shall make triall speak for me what they find: only this I dare presume, that this little Treatise, rightly taught, will be enough to inform any ordinary capacity the knowledg of our English Tongue, so far as concerns Orthoepie and Orthography: whereby he that is to proceed further, shall not need to waste so much time in English, and yet be sufficiently instructed.

The manner of teaching it I refer to the judgement of the Teacher, accounting it too much to set up a light, and hold the candlesticke too. The variety of Impressions, (or Prints as we call them) will serve as an instance to my purpose.

purpose. For the child in A.B.C. (as it is termed) that I may begin with the babe, I have caused a new Alphabet, or order of Letters, to be imprinted in the three severall sorts of Characters most usuall in our English, & most Tongues of Europe. When he is perfect in them, and able to distinguish the Vowels and Consonants asunder, then let him enter this, going presently to the Dipthongs, to be informed by his Master their number and use: thence immediately to the Syllables mixt. The rest at the discretion of the Tutor (for I presume no Teacher is so ignorant as shall need instructions for the ordring of his Pupils.) Et liquid novit rectius, candidus impertiat; if not, make use of this with me, that desire to assume no further to my selfe, then what may stand with the glory of God, and the generall good of my endeared Countrey.

This (as I said) I propose as a servant to all: for notwithstanding my whole scope herein be onely to assist the stranger and ignorant, and not to bring in captivity them whose more happy Intellects may of themselves produce more cleare conception; yet if any scholler of our own shall vouchsafe the reading of so poor a Pamphlet, he perhaps in somewhat may find the Proverb true, that saies, No tree is so barren but may yeeld some fruit, be it never so little. At least I desire his censure of this Opusculum, but newly hatched, may be but as milde, as my intentions reall for the more certain and speedy advancement of learning; lest the blossome be blasted ere it comes to perfection.

Thus

Thus courteous Reader (of what ranke ſoever) accept of theſe ſmall labours, as thou ſhalt find them beneficiall. Many (I confeſſe) as well friends as ſtrangers, have much animated and deſired me to publiſh them for the common good. But when they ſhall come to the open view of the world, I know not how after the Preſſe they will eſcape the Rack and Strappado; for bookes and bondage are ſubject to the moſt heavie cenſures: Sed age Liber, vade liber, & vale.

S. D.

Upon the Engliſh Orthoepie, To the Author.

I Tell thee, Sim, *th'aſt done us double wrong*
To live concealed to thy ſelfe thus long;
Seeing the want of ſome Direction, when
England has had ſo many Tongues as men,
And every one his way of ſpeaking. And
Thus many ſpake, that could not underſtand.
But thou'lt informe their judgements. Let it be.
Set up thy Light, that whoſo will may ſee
The readie way to Athens. This alone
Gives clearer light, then heretofore ere ſhone
From any Engliſh Lamp, in illuſtration
Of our owne Tongue. (A glory to thy Nation!)
Goe then, & let no feare of cenſure fright
Or wrong thee: Thou ſhalt teach them to ſpeake right.

M. Timperley Eſquire.

Upon his friend the Author and his Work.

I Am none of the Muſes ſacred quire,
My braine's too coole for Helicon t'inſpire.
But this Ile ſay in plaine termes, Thou haſt done
What I but wiſht to live to ſee begun:
Which who ere reades, may eaſily diſcerne
The Proverb true, We all may live and learne.

In amicum, & eius Orthoëpiam Anglicanam, simul ac Etymologiam Anglo-latinum.

PLurima perspexi symptomata, plurima tandem
Et gravia amovi, trutinas aggressus eorum
Causas. (Morbus agit, morbum porrò ista sequuntur.)
Cuncta sed hæc inter gravius stipata βάτραχον
Difficilem inveni, Stygio qui fortè palude,
Germanove prius nostras resilivit ad oras.
Noster enim morbus Lingua communis inhæret.
Proprium at est cujusque suum. Sic Plica Polonus:
Jampridem bene nota lues sic Gallica Gallis;
Quam simul Italiæ tribuunt; Hispanaque fertur.
Aspicis ut neglecta diu jacet Anglo-Britanna
Lingua relicta suis, multis lacerata catervis!
Tuque adeo Medicus potior, medicamine solo,
Atque labore uno, qui jam curator adesses
Tot simul, & semel. Hæc tua laus, tua fama perennis.
Instruis errantes, tua nos dum Recti-loquelam
Orthoëpia docet. Sed quid cum vera docebis?
Perge, age, fac. Steterisque diu mihi magnus Apollo.

R. Wolverton Phil. & Medicus.

TO

To his friend the Author, upon his elaborate and deſerving worke, the two principle parts of the Engliſh Grammar.

WHere can one walke along the ſtreets, but hee
May Schollers, Courtiers, and good Linguiſts ſee?
But all for Forreigne Tongues. Poore Engliſh now
Is onely left for him that drives the plough.
How many have I heard chat French as faſt
As Parrats! that, being put to write in haſt
An Engliſh Letter, would perhaps incline
To make an act to pardon for each line
A ſoleciſme! And this chiefly is,
Becauſe for practice they inſtructions miſſe.
I've often heard an Engliſh Grammars name,
That Forreign Countries might no more defame
Our Tongue for being irregular; but till now
Could never come to ſee one part: which thou
Haſt happily perform'd. Ben Johnſon *rail'd*
On Vulcans *fury that had his entail'd:*
But thine, in ſpight of Vulcan, *ſhall enſue*
To after Ages. 'Tis both Right *and* True.

T. B. Eſquire.

In Authorem.

NEſcio cur tu, Neſcio, *ais,* dulcedine quavis
Ductus? *dum Dux es, ducis & ipſe tuos.*
En nativus Amor (namque illum primus amorem,
Cum dedit Eſſe, dedit) cogit, & inſtimulat!

Hic

Hic Homini communis ineſt: Qui ſentit, habetur
Ἄνθρωπος qui non, non benedictus Homo.
Te vero ſentire probat, memor eſſe tuorum
Conatu hoc. Ergo, Tu benedictus Homo.

I.S. Artium Magiſter.

Upon the Author and his Work.

WHat ſhall I ſay? ſhall I the worke alone
Applaud? or thee by whom the worke is done?
In thee I find the Cauſe, in it th'effect;
Let that then have th'applauſe, thou the reſpect:
Onely this difference is, thy ſelfe muſt die;
But this ſhall live free from mortality.

T.T. Phil. Cand.

The Engliſh Alphabet,

Expreſsing the number, order, denomination, and figure, or Characterical forme of the Letters, as well Capitall as Small, according to their uſe in the Engliſh Tongue:

In the three moſt uſuall impreſsions appertaining to moſt Tongues in Europe.

There be in the Engliſh Tongue foure and twenty Letters, as here followeth.

The old Engliſh print. Capitall.	Small.	Their names, or denominations.	The Latin and *Italica* prints now chiefly in uſe. Cap.	Small.	*Cap.*	*Small.*
A	a	a	A	a	*A*	*a*
B	b	be	B	b	*B*	*b*
C	c	ce	C	c	*C*	*c*
D	d	de	D	d	*D*	*d*
E	e	e	E	e	*E*	*e*
F	f	ef	F	f	*F*	*f*
G	g	ge	G	g	*G*	*g*
H	h	* ach	H	h	*H*	*h*
I	i	i	I	i	*I*	*i*
K	k	ka	K	k	*K*	*k*
L	l	el	L	l	*L*	*l*
M	m	em	M	m	*M*	*m*
N	n	en	N	n	*N*	*n*
O	o	o	O	o	*O*	*o*
P	p	pe	P	p	*P*	*p*
Q	q	qu, *or* kuh	Q	q	*Q*	*q*
R	r	er, *or* ar	R	r	*R*	*r*
S	ſ s	eſ	S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*
T	t	te	T	t	*T*	*t*
V U	v u	u	V	v u	*V*	*v u*
W	w	* double u	W	w	*W*	*w*
X	x	* ex, *or* ix	X	x	*X*	*x*
Y	y	* wi	Y	y	*Y*	*y*
Z	z	* ezard, *or better* edſard.	Z	z	*Z*	*z*

whereof theſe ſix, a, e, i, o, u, and y, be Vowels, all the reſt be Conſonants.

Which of theſe be invariable, or have alwayes the force of Vowels, and which ſometime degenerate into Conſonants, and when, ſee further in our Treatiſe of Vowels in particular. This we have onely ſet downe for children, *à primo ingreſſu* or their firſt entrance.

The Aſteriskes denote thoſe Letters, ſo marked, have ſomewhat peculiar, and are particularly treated of more then the other Conſonants.

OPERI PROEMIUM, OR A SHORT INTRODUCTION.

SEtting aſide all inquiſitive curioſity concerning the difference between the two vulgar terms of Tongue and Language, or whether it be in reſpect of primitive and derivative; nor undertaking poſitively to determine which be Tongues, and which Languages, or how many diviſions of ſpeech were implanted among men at the diſſolution of the Tower of Babel (for ſo many, I conjecture, may moſt properly be called Languages according to the ſtrict ſenſe) as truly too curious and little conducing to our preſent purpoſe; we will immediately come to treat of Letters, as the firſt Elements or Principles of ſpeech in every Tongue or Language whatſoever.

of Letters in genere.

A Letter (according to *Scaliger*) is an individuall part of a word, or the leaſt part whereinto any word can be reſolved. But in reſpect of certain Monograms, or words of one Letter, Maſter *Danes* in his *Paralipomena* hath defined it, *An individuall articulate voice*, or ſound: by articulate, meaning that which is proper to men, to diſtinguiſh it from that of beaſts.

What concernes the derivation of the word, the Latines call it *Litera* (whence our term Letter came) *quaſi litura*, ſaith *Calepine*: So that, according to the Etymologie, or ſtrict ſenſe of the terme, Letters are but certaine Characters, or notes, whereby any word is expreſſed in writing: and for this cauſe were they by the antient Latiniſts diſtinguiſhed into Letters, as they be Characterical notes; and Elements, as the firſt grounds or Principles of ſpeech. But this nicety is confounded in the generall acception, which promiſcuouſly termes them Letters; and this we ſhall follow.

In theſe therefore are wee to conſider their force and figure. As for their name and order, ſo farre as concernes our Engliſh Tongue, wee referre you to the Alphabet.

The force or power of a Letter (ſaith *Scaliger*) is the ſound whereby it is produced in pronunciation, &c. To whom we remit, for further ſatisfaction, the Teacher and learned Reader.

Their figure is divers, according to their ſeverall Characters, and that likewiſe varying in the diverſity of impreſſions, wherein they be either imprinted or written, in reſpect of their ſeverall uſe, and the relation they have to ſeverall Tongues or Languages.

Their

Their number (as I ſaid) in our Engliſh Tongue be 24. But the Latin, nor few Languages or Tongues whatſoever, at leaſt Scholaſticall, admit ſo many.

Theſe Characters or Letters, in difference of quantity, be either capitall or ſmall, as appeares by the formes expreſſed in our Alphabet.

The Capitall or great Letters (though in ſome diverſitie of figure) were chiefly in uſe with our Predeceſſors the Saxons, and the moſt antient Latines.

Of theſe, ſome be called Numerals; to wit, when they be uſed to expreſſe ſome certain Arithmeticall number; as I, for one; V, for five; X, for ten; L, for fiftie; C, for an hundred; D, or Iↀ , for five hundred; M, or cIↀ , for a thouſand; Iↀↀ , five thouſand; ccIↀↀ , ten thouſand; &c. Where note, that when a leſſer number precedes a greater, it takes from the greater number ſo much as the leſſer in it ſelfe contains; as IV, ſtands but for foure; IX, for nine; XL, for forty; XC, ninety; CD, for foure hundred; &c.

Sometime Abbreviatives, viz. when either alone, or with ſome abbreviated Character, they ſtand for ſome Proper name, or other peculiar word beginning with the ſame letter; as F. for Francis, M. for Martha, Ri. for Richard, Tho. for Thomas, &c. which is uſuall with us in Prenomens (which we call Chriſtian names) eſpecially where the Surname is expreſſed at large, and oftentimes where both name & Surname is ſpecified by two capitall letters, as R. S. for Richard Shore. In ſome certain appellative words likewiſe, as Ma^ie, Majeſtie; Ho^ble, Honourable; H^d, Honoured; L^op, Lordſhip; R^d, Reverend; S^r, Sir; Wor^pll, Worſhipfull; K^t. Knight; Eſ^qr, Eſquire, &c. as in practice every where occurres. For other Abbreviations we remit to rules of Orthography. Their peculiar force of Pronunciation ſhalbe exemplified

in their further particulars. In the meane time let this ſuffice for Letters in generall.

Of Letters in ſpecie, *and firſt of the Vowels.*

LEtters *in genere* be divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A Vowel is a Letter, which of it ſelfe yeelds a perfect ſound, or hath power to produce a ſyllable. *Calepine* hath it, *Vocalis eſt quæ per ſeipſam, vel ſuaipſius poteſtate pronunciari queat.* Our terme *Vowell* ſprings to us from the Latine diction *Vocalis*, which they derive from the Verb *Voco*, or rather *Voce* the Ablative caſe of *Vox*: *Quia ſine vocali non datur vox articulata perfecta:* Becauſe no ſyllable, or articulate ſound, can bee propoſed without the help of ſome Vowell.

The number of the Vowels with us be ſix, viz. *A, E, I, O, U, Y.*

Whereof A, E, and O, are alwayes proper and invariable, the other three doe many times degenerate into Conſonants, to wit, when in the beginning of a word or ſyllable they be joyned before themſelves, or any other Vowel or Dipthong: Onely Y never precedes it ſelfe.

Some have introduced W for a ſeaventh, in regard we ſometime improperly uſe it in ſtead of V. But by reaſon it is in it ſelfe a Conſonant properly, and onely by cuſtome abuſively prevailing in the nature of a Vowel, I thought it not ſo fit to bee inſerted in the number of Vowels, for theſe reaſons:

Firſt, becauſe it is a combination compact of two Letters, and therefore had it the force of a vowel, it would be rather

rather a Dipthong then a Vowel.

Secondly, becauſe without another Vowel it is not apt to be pronounced, or make a ſyllable; therefore no Vowel.

Thirdly, by reaſon it exacts more then one Element or ſyllable in its pronunciation, which a Vowel doth not.

Fourthly, in regard of its generall uſe, which hath it onely a Conſonant, except ſometime after one of theſe three Vowels, A, E, and O; and that chiefly in Monoſyllables, and the ends of words, for the fuller ſound ſake, when it may be ſaid to make a Tripthong for the former reaſons; but this Tradition hath impoſed and made indeed onely peculiar to us.

Let this therefore ſuffice for the number of Vowels, and now proceed we to their ſeverall pronunciations in our Engliſh Tongue.

The pronunciation of the Vowels ſeverally.

A, in it ſelfe ought to be ſounded moderately full, and broad; but, joyned with other Letters, wee ought to reſpect the ſeverall natures of the Conſonants whereto it adheres, or the ſyllable wherein it is included, and ſo ſound it more or leſſe full according to the generall cuſtome of the Pronunciation of ſuch ſyllables, which we ſhall more amply demonſtrate in our Treatiſe of ſyllables. But having relation to its originall propriety and generall uſe in all countries, it is farre more tolerable to incline rather to too full a ſound after the manner of a Forreigne Calfe, then with ſome that nicely mince it, to make it reſemble the bleat of an Engliſh Lamb; eſpecially ſince it often beates the ſame force with *Au* Dipthong.

E.

E we uſually pronounce not much unlike the Greek η, or *Eta*, whence, I conceive, we derive the uſe and pronunciation of *Ee* double, whoſe faculty we notwithſtanding for the moſt part uſurp in the pronunciation of the ſingle *E*, ſounding it almoſt after the manner of the Latin *I*, (as it is truely uttered by the Italians, French, Spaniards, and moſt nations of Europe) but not altogether with the tongue ſo much reſtrained. And what they call *E*, we write with *Ea*, as in *Bread*, *Sea*, and the like.

I, according to our moderne and moſt commendable Orthoepiiſts, ſomewhat imitates the ſound of the Latin *Ei* dipthong (though not altogether ſo full) as it is uſually pronounced; or rather, indeed, the Greek *Iota*, whoſe force it truly retains with us, though much differing in it among our ſelves: for many of our Northerns eſpecially abuſe it with too broad a ſound both ſingle and joyned with other letters, like the Dipthong *Ai*, making no difference in pronunciation betweene *fire* and *faire*. Others againe on the contrary ſide, with an affected imitation of the Beyond-ſea pronunciation, ſtriving to Latinize it, would make a traveller, if not a Forreigner, of it. But I for my part, as I eſteeme that manner of pronunciation moſt to be practiſed, which beſt ſuits the nature of the Tongue or Language whatſoever, as moſt proper to it, and which hath beene moſt generally received among the learned; ſo hold I it the greateſt property and praiſe of a Linguiſt to attribute to each ſeverall Tongue its native faculty: So that I moſt approve in the Engliſh Tongue the Engliſh tone, accepted and delivered by ſuch of our Anceſtors as were able to judge, no leſſe deteſting barbariſms, then novelty and affectation. This I conceive a *medium* betweene the other two extremes, wherein we differ from the Latin, and moſt Tongues of Europe, as much as they from

from the antient Greeks; as every Language hath ſomewhat peculiar.

O for the moſt part differs little from that of *Latium*, whence we tooke it: Onely ſometimes in proper names eſpecially we *abuſivè* found it *U*, as in *Edmond* and *Edmund*, *Paighton*, *Paitun*, ſhort, &c.

U in like ſort makes little other difference betweene us and the Latines, but onely in point of ſtate; as when it concludes any word as a ſingle vowell, it exacts with us, by way of Orthographie, to be alwaies, or for the moſt part, attended with *E*; as in *due*, *true*, *enſue*, &c. where (as in many places elſe) *E* ſerves but as an unneceſſary Servitour, as ſhall hereafter be ſhewed.

Y, which as a ſingle Letter we call *Wi*, hath in a manner the ſame force with the Vowell *I*, and in the end of a word may indifferently be written in lieu of *I*, or rather *Ie*, (for indeed we with the Dutch have learned to make a ſhadow of the ſubſtance of many Letters) as in *merry*, or *merrie*; *mercie*, or *mercy*, and the like: and is moſt generally uſed in Monoſyllables, or words of one ſyllable, where it ſounds *I* long, as in *my*, *thy*, *by*, *why*, which are alwayes written with *Y*; the reſt be indifferent, as *ty*, or *tie*, &c.

But in the beginning or middle of a word it is ſeldome, and that leſſe properly, inſerted as a Vowell, unleſſe in ſome few words derived from the Greeke, expreſſed by *ypſilon*; or proper names, which in all Tongues be irregular.

For the derivation of it, the word *Symptome* can teſtifie ſufficiently from whence we had it. Notwithſtanding, I know there are who would deduce it from *II* double, whoſe ſound (they ſay) it beares *contractivè*, as, *Yet*, quaſi *IIet*, &c. But this I referre to the judgment of the Reader.

As

As a Conſonant it hath a peculiar power; which expect in its proper place. In the meane time let this ſuffice for Vowels in particular.

Of Dipthongs, or the combinations of two Vowels in one ſyllable.

WHen two Vowels be comprehended together in one ſyllable, they be called Dipthongs: wherefore a Dipthong may be defined, The combination, or (as ſome have it) the comprehenſion of two Vowels together in one ſyllable, either of them retaining a force in pronunciation. Or briefly thus, A Dipthong is the contraction of two Vowels: which better ſuits our Engliſh Tongue, by reaſon we have ſome Dipthongs where one Vowell loſeth its faculty in the pronunciation of the other.

The word Dipthong, which the Latines call *Dipthongus*, is derived (according to *Calepine*, and *Johannes de Janua*) ἀπὸ δὶς, vel δία, & φθόγγος *ſonus, vel qui propriè Vocalis eſt ſonus. Et eſt* (ſaith one) *conglutinatio duarum vocalium vim ſuam ſervantium, &c.*

The

The number of Dipthongs, and their manner of pronunciation.

THere belong to our Engliſh Tongue eighteene Dipthongs: viz.

1	aa	as in	Baal, Iſaac.
2	ai		Faire, Deſpaire.
3	au		Laud, Applaud.
4	ea		Feare, Speake.
5	ee		Feed, Bleed.
6	ei		Receive, Weight.
7	eo		Jeopardy, Geometry, George.
8	eu		Rheume, Euſtace.
9	ie		Field, Friend.
10	oa		Boat, Goale.
11	oe		Toe, Shoe, Phœnix, Fœlicity.
12	oi		Void, Joine.
13	oo		Good, Food.
14	ou		Bloud, Gourd.
15	ua		Guard, Quake.
16	ue		Guerdon.
17	ui		Quire, Build.
18	uo		Quoth.

Æ we never have in Engliſh, but onely in ſuch words as be meerely Latin, though dreſt in an Engliſh garb; as in *Præheminent, prævalent*, &c. *Præamble, & ſimilia*: and is moſt uſually written in this figure [ę]

The firſt, to wit *Aa*, we onely uſe in Proper names, and words derived from the Hebrew.

Ai, we pronounce according to the Latin, as in *fare*, &c. excepting *haire*, which we ſound as if it were written *hare*, but a little brisker, or rather like *heare*; and the verb *ſay*, which we for brevity ſake call *ſa*; and *ſaiſt*, as *ſeſt*; *ſaith*, as *ſath*; *ſaid*, as *ſed* the Latin Conjunction, &c. though irregularly.

Au, the Dipthong we uſually ſound after the manner of the Latine *Au*, except in *baume* the herb, where it ſounds *Al* (as the French pronounce it) full.

Ea we ſound like the Latin *E*, and it is alwaies proper, or invariable; onely in *Phleagme* (which we borrow of the Greeke φλέγμα) it is for the moſt part ſounded with *E* ſhort, and *G* omitted, as in *Phleme*.

Ee, is alwaies the ſame in pronunciation with the Greek η and the Latin *I*, as I ſaid in the Vowels.

Ei, we generally pronounce like the Latin *Ai*, with little difference of ſound; as in *receive*, *ſtreight*, &c. And what force the Latines give to their *Ei* Dipthong, wee attribute the ſame in effect to our ſingle *I*, as in the Vowels is ſaid: where note, wee abuſively ſound the word *Heire*, or Inheritour, like *Aire*, unaſpirate and full, as if there were no difference of Letters. But where *Gh* ſucceeds, the Dipthong is ſounded ſhorter, and *Gh* loſeth all its faculty, as *weight*, quaſi *wait*, &c. Some pronounce *Ei* like *Ea* in many words, and for the ſame purpoſe write it ſo too, but altogether againſt rule or authority; as *receave*, for *receive*; *conceave*, for *conceive*, &c. eſpecially where it precedeth *V*.

Eo, we pronounce in *Jeopardy* and *Leopard* with the omiſſion of *O*, in *Geometry* with the loſſe of *E*, and *G* different from it ſelfe in power when it goes before *O*, calling it *Jometry* ſhort. Only in *Geography* this Dipthong is proper, and in it ſelfe complete: but we make little uſe

of

of it, other then in the foure words here recited.

Eu, beares the ſame force with the Latin *Eu*, in words from thence derived, or proper names, as in *Euſtace*; but in words originally Engliſh, we for the moſt part ſound it like *u* ſingle, without the *E*, as in *Rheume*, quaſi *Rume*, &c.

Ie, differs little in ſound from the Latin *I*, and our *Ee* Dipthong, as in *field chiefe*, *Shrieve* (which is truly written *Sheriffe*) *ſiege*, &c. where we pronounce *E* long without any *I* at all, and *friend* where *E* ſhort, &c. But you muſt obſerve by the way, that this Dipthong never happens in the beginning of a word or ſyllable, for then is *J* alwaies a Conſonant, and never a Vowell, whereby it cannot compoſe a Dipthong, which is the combination of two Vowels.

Oa, ſounds generally after the Greeke *Omega*, with the loſſe of *A*; as in *boat*, *coale*, &c. *Goale*, or priſon, is thus truely written, but pronounced like *Jaile*.

Oe, in the end of a word (as for the moſt part it ſeldome happens elſe in words meerely Engliſh, though uſuall in the Latine, and ſuch as wee immediately derive from thence) is the ſame in pronunciation with *O* ſingle, as in *Toe*, &c. except *ſhoe*, which ſounds *ſhoo*, as ſome pronounce the Greeke Dipthong ου; and *Phœnix*, *fœlicity*, &c. where it followes the Latine, bearing chiefly the force of *E*.

Oi, is originally derived from the Greek, whoſe faculty in pronunciation it truely retaines with us, as in *void*, *deſtroid*, *joine*, &c. But in many words which wee take from the French it imitates more their pronunciation, which a little differs, and but a little, as in *purloine*, &c. where it inclines more to our *I*, though with ſomewhat a flatter or more dull ſound.

Ou, differs much in pronunciation. In *bound*, *boule*, (as to trundle a boule) *croud* (or throng) &c. it is properly in its

native ſound, deduced from the Greekes, as it is by their beſt Linguiſts truely pronounced. But with *Gh* ſucceeding, it ſounds farre more aſpirate, as in *bought*, which we pronounce *bowt*, after the manner of the ſubſtantive *bow*, (or that which men uſe to ſhoot with) *Gh* having no other force in themſelves. And thus it is in all Participles of the Preter tenſe ending in *ought* as *bought*, *ſought*, *thought*, and the Adjective *nought*; except *fought* the Preter-participle of *fight*, which ſounds *fou't*, after the manner of *ſtout*, *bout*, proper. In like ſort *bough* (or arme of a tree,) *plough*, *through*; except *tough*, which ſounds with a brisk aſpiration, and *enough*, which many of us call *enuff*, (*ſed perperam.*) *U* going before *R* in the end or laſt ſyllable of certaine words, loſeth its force, as in *honour*, *neighbour*; except *our*, *your*, and all Monoſyllables: Where note, that what words we borrow of the Latin, ending in *or*, we write with *our*; as in *labor* the Latin word, and *labour* the Engliſh: and ſome we take from the French, as *Paramour*. In the word *bloud* it is ſounded without *o*, *u* ſhort; in *gourd*, without *u*, *o* long. In *would*, *could*, *ſhould*, it is uſually pronounced like *Oo* double.

Oo in *Poore* imitates in ſound the Greek *Omega*, but in other words we uſually pronounce almoſt as the French and Waloones doe their *O* in *Tilmont*, *Paramont*, &c. and as ſome would have the Greeke ω, though falſely. It varies little in pronunciation; as in theſe words appeares, *ſoone*, *boone*, *loome*, *moone*, *crooke*, *tooth*, *ſooth* (which ſome call *ſuth*) *good*, *food*; except *wood*, and *ſtood*, the Preter-perfect tenſe of the Verb *ſtand*, which we pronounce as they were *wud*, and *ſtud*, and *wool*, quaſi *wul*.

Ua is alwaies proper when it followes *q*, as in *quake*; but after *g*, *u* is of little force: where you may take notice, that all theſe Dipthongs which begin with *u*, ſeldome

dome or never follow any other Conſonant but *g*, and *q*, whereof the two laſt can onely follow *q*, except *ui* in *build* and *juice*; the other two indifferent. But when *q* precedes any of them, *u* retaines its ſound, which after *g* it loſeth; as in *guard*, &c. except *Language*, as is inſtanced in the Table of Dipthongs.

Theſe three, *Au*, *Ei*, *Ou*, be many times ſounded with a kind of aſpiration, by reaſon of *Gh* often inſerted in the ſame ſyllable ſucceeding, and ſerving there to no other uſe but to aſpirate the Dipthong, as I ſaid before in *Ei* and *Ou*. *Ei* in the word *Forreigner* hath *G*, in the nature of the Greek γ, but ſhort, and in a manner altogether vaniſhing away.

Au with *Gh* in the middle of a word ſounds like *Af* for the moſt part, as in theſe ſubſtantives, *daughter*, *laughter*, which moſt of us pronounce *dafter*, *lafter*; except *ſlaughter*, which is *ſlater*, with *A* broad and full, after the manner of the French tone. The reſt goe according to the tenure of the precedent rules, as *caught*, *taught*, &c. And thus terminates very many of our Participles in the Preter tenſe.

There are (and thoſe diligent Inquiſitours in the Engliſh tongue) who would inhance our number of Dipthongs to one and thirty, by the ſeverall connexions of *W* and *Y* with the other Vowels, as if they were alwayes Vowels. But I have rejected them for theſe reaſons: Firſt, *Y* before any other Vowel alwayes degenerates into a Conſonant (as will by provingit plainly appeare;) and combined in the ſame ſyllable after any other Vowell, it hath the ſame force in pronunciation with *I*, or in the end of a word with *Ie*, which is all one in effect, and therefore frivolous to put them as different Dipthongs.

W hath by cuſtome ſo farre prevailed, as to claime the title

title of a Vowell in *perſwade*, becauſe it is to us transferred from the Latin Verb *Perſuadeo*, and ſo written with a *W* for difference ſake; but in Proper names, and moſt other words taken from the Latin, we uſually keep *u* in its owne place, as in *Suetonius*, which we write *Sueton*; *Suevia*, *Sueveland*, &c. In words originally Engliſh, *w*, preceding any other Vowell, is improperly ſaid to make a Dipthong, having there onely the force of a Conſonant, and not a Vowell; as in *wary*, *wet*, *with*, *work*, *weary*, *ſweare*, *ſwagger*, *ſweet*, &c. but may be combined after any of theſe three Vowels, *A*, *E*, or *O*. But then is it more properly termed a Tripthong then Dipthong, (as its Character and denomination implies:) whereupon I thought good to inſert it among the Tripthongs, where you may further ſee the difference between *u* ſingle, and *u* double. Notwithſtanding, I acknowledge it altogether irregular, and peculiar onely to us and our Competitours, and thereupon hard to be reduced to any certaine rule. Wherefore concerning this, being a thing not much materiall, let every man take his owne opinion, if he can induce better motives.

Of the Tripthongs.

A Tripthong is when three ſingle Vowels are together comprehended under one accent, or in the ſame ſyllable combined, as a Dipthong is when two are ſo comprehended or combined.

Theſe

Theſe Tripthongs be in number ten, viz.

1	eau	as in	*Beauty, Beaumont.*	Theſe two Tripthongs we have immediately from the French, and therefore ought not to alter their pronunciation, notwithſtanding we uſually ſound the former withomiſſion of *a*, as it were onely *eu*; the other we generally pronounce like *u* ſingle, as *lu*, &c.
2	ieu		*Lieu, adieu*, and one ending in *w*, that is, *view.*	
3	uai		*Quaile, quaint, acquaint.*	Theſe foure alwaies follow *Q*, and have their pronunciation entire and proper to themſelves. Notwithſtanding, I remember no other words in our Engliſh Tongue wherein we make uſe of them, more then thoſe recited and their compounds.
4	uee		*Queen.*	
5	uea		*Queane, queaſie, ſqueake.*	
6	uie		*Squieze.*	
7	uoi		*Quoit, quoife.*	This Tripthong followes the rules of the foure precedent, onely the pronunciation alters in this, that *qu* ſounds no more but *K*, or *C*, after the manner of the Latin word *Quod*; as *quoit*, quaſi *coit*, &c.
8	aw		*Law, bawd daw.*	Theſe three differ in this from the Dipthongs *au*, *eu*, *ou*, partly in reſpect of their uſe, partly of their pronunciation: Their pronunciation, in that *aw* hath a more full and broad ſound then *au* which followes the Latin, from whence we tooke it: neither hath it exactly the ſound of either Dipthong or Tripthong, as it were loſing *u*, and retaining *a* full and broad, as the French pronounce it.
9	ew		*Dew, new, ſtewes.*	
10	ow		*Now, know, how.*	

Ew, in theſe foure words, *dew, few, fewer*, and *Ewe* (or female ſheep) retains the pronunciation of the Latin Dipthong *Eu*. In all other words it beares onely the force of *U* ſingle, as *new*, quaſi *nu*. &c.

Ow, in theſe words, *now, how*, adverbs; *bow* the Verb, *Cow, Sow*, ſubſtantives, and theſe, *browne, towne, clowne, downe*,

downe, gowne, renowne, vowell, towell, trowell, hath the ſame pronunciation with *Ou* the Dipthong. In all other words it alters in a more quick and aſpirate ſound, as in *know, low, trow, Bow* the ſubſtantive; *beſtow, flow, grow*, Verbs, &c. What concernes their uſe, you may here take notice, that when any word is to terminate or end in *Au*, *Eu*, or *Ou*, we write it with *u* double: in the two firſt alwayes, in the laſt generally, except in theſe two words, *thou, you*, Pronounes; and ſuch as have *Gh* after; as *plough, through, tough, bough, rough*, and *cough*, which ſounds *quaſi coffe*, &c. and *youth*, quaſi *yuth*. The reſt you have enough in the Dipthongs.

This therefore ſhall ſuffice for the Vowels ſingle and combined. Now proceed we to Conſonants.

Of the Conſonants.

A Conſonant is a letter of it ſelfe not apt to be pronounced without the helpe of ſome Vowell; or, which hath not power in its own nature or being to make a ſyllable, or any articulate ſound; as the Etymologie of the word it ſelfe implies: as, *Conſonans quaſi ſimul ſonans. Calepine* hath it thus, *Conſonantes ſunt dictæ, quia cum Vocalibus ſonent, non autem per ſe.*

And theſe be ſpecifically divided into Mutes and Semivowels; names, who rightly underſtands, ſhall need no further definition of them. For a Mute is that which the Latins call *Muta, quaſi Litera muta*; and is as ſignificant in our Engliſh Tongue, that is, mute or dumb; becauſe in it ſelfe it hath no faculty of pronunciation at all, without ſome pittance of a Vowell.

Of theſe there be in number eight, to wit, *B, C, D, G, K, P, Q, T*, which in their pronunciation, beginning in them-

themſelves, are forced to borrow of the Vowell *E* to help them out; as *Be*, *Ce*, &c. excepting onely *K*, which ends in *A*, and *Q* in *u*.

A Semi-vowell taketh its denomination, as having in it ſelfe halfe the power or vigour of a Vowell: and theſe be likewiſe eight, viz. *F*, *L*, *M*, *N*, *R*, *S*, *X*, *Z*; all which begin their ſound with *E*, and end in themſelves; (notwithſtanding ſo many *Infantuli* produce *R*, *quaſi Ar*) where you may obſerve the difference betweene a Mute and a Semi-vowell, in that the former begins its pronunciation (*à quo*) in it ſelfe, and terminates in a Vowell (*ad quem*;) the latter begins with a Vowell, and ends in it ſelfe, and thereupon is ſaid to be endued in its nature or eſſence with a further faculty. Though *F* (I know) is ſtrongly among the Latin Grammarians diſputed, and by *Priſcian* convinced for a Mute; yet neither his authority, nor the reaſons quoted by his diligent Inquiſitour Maſter *Deanes*, be of efficacy ſufficient (at leaſt ſince they hold not good in our Engliſh Tongue) to lett us from ranking him in the forefront of our Semi-vowels and by that meanes to adde one to the number of the Latin: wherein let *Scaliger* ſpeake, and end the controverſie.

The diſciſſion of them into Liquids, &c. is too nice a diſtinction for us to deale with. For if from the coaſts of Italy any ſeed thereof was tranſplanted into our Engliſh Tongue, it was onely to grow in ſome Ladies mouth.

H and *w* are irregular, and have their particular powers; which ſhall be further exemplified in their places. The force of theſe Conſonants will appeare in the Syllables mixt: Their denominations you have in the Alphabet; onely here we have thought good to introduce a word or two concerning theſe foure, viz. *H*, *W*, *X*, *Z*.

H (which *Scaliger*, *Alvarus*, and moſt Latin Gram-

marians call *Ha*) we for the moſt part, as well in what concernes our owne Tongue, as the Latin, pronounce it as a ſingle letter, like *Ach*, or *Hach*, taken after the Spaniſh pronunciation; who indeed come neereſt us of any Nation in Europe, concerning the uſe and pronunciation of this Letter: but to the French it is very difficult to produce, eſpecially as we doe. The Latins onely give it the Character, but not the force of a Letter, and from the Greekes (who onely make it a note of aſpiration, excluding it their Alphabet) produce ſufficient reaſons for it. But we cannot doe ſo; for without it our Tongue is altogether imperfect: Whereupon with us it hath the prerogative of being ranked and eſteemed as a Letter.

For the uſe, it is often propoſed for difference ſake (as hath beene well obſerved in the Latin) for inſtance theſe two, *All*, and *Hall*, &c.

It may precede or be ſet before any of the Vowels, but no Conſonant, except *N* in *John* (which is meerely a contraction of the Latin word *Johannes*) or where it is inſerted in the middle betweene two Conſonants, as in *Chriſt*, &c. But is apt to ſucceed in the ſame ſyllable any of theſe ſix Conſonants, *C*, *P*, *T*, *R*, *S*, *G*, as in *Charity*, *Philip*, *Theorie*, *Rhetorique*, *Shame*, *Ghoſt*. The placing it after the firſt three we learned of the Greeks, notwithſtanding (eſpecially after *T*) wee uſe it in many words meerely Engliſh. After *R*, of the Hebrewes and Arabians, as in *Gomorrha*, *Rhaſis*. After *S* and *G* we have chiefly peculiar to our ſelves.

W and *Z* differ from the other Conſonants, in that they require more then one element or ſyllable in their denominations, or pronunciation as ſingle letters. The one we derive from the Greeke Letter *Zeta*, whoſe force it retaines: the other few Nations beſides our owne are

acquainted

acquainted with, eſpecially to make the uſe we doe of it.

Further, *X* and *Z* are ſaid to be a combination of two Conſonants, and therefore are not termed ſingle, but double Conſonants, as implying the force of two: For example, we call *X quaſi Ecs*, or (as ſome would have it) *Ics*; and *Z* (which the Latins call *Eds*) we term *Ezard*, or *Edſard*, and beares the force of *Ds* as may be demonſtrated in the Comicall oath *Zounds*, which they call *Dſounds*, &c.

To theſe we may well adde our Conſonant *w*, as compoſed of two *V* Conſonants contract.

And this ſhall ſuffice for Conſonants *in ſpecie*. Wherefore we will immediately proceed to treat of Letters as they be parts of a word, or produce ſyllables; where the particular force of the Conſonants will further appeare.

Of Syllables.

FRom the conjunction or combination of Letters are generally deduced Syllables, to wit, when one or more Conſonants ſtand united with a Vowell, or Vowels, under one accent, which we call Syllables mixt, that is, compoſed of Vowell and Conſonant.

Scaliger therefore hath defined a Syllable, An Element under one accent; that is, what can be pronounced at once. *Priſcian* hath it more plainely, *Comprehenſio literarum, &c.* A comprehenſion of Letters, falling under one accent, and produced by one motion of breathing. But this was rejected among ſome Grammarians, as imperfect, in reſpect of ſome Syllables conſiſting but of one Letter, which are here excluded. Whereupon Maſter *Deanes* hath framed this definition of it, A Syllable is a literall or articulate voice of an individuall ſound: For

every Syllable must fall under one and the same accent. So that Master *Coot* was not well advised to make *able*, *acre*, and the like, to be but one Syllable, as shall be further demonstrated in its proper place. For what appertaines to the derivation of the word Syllable, the Latins call it *Syllaba*, from the Greeke word συλλαβή, ἀ συλλαμβάνω, *quod est*, *Comprehendo*: So that *Syllaba*, in respect of the generality or latitude of the terme, may be taken for any comprehension or connexion in generall; but according to the strict acception, as it is here taken by Grammarians, you have sufficiently heard the description of it.

The division of Syllables.

SYllables therefore are generally divided into Monopthongs, Dipthongs, and Tripthongs; the two latter whereof we have already for our purpose sufficiently discussed.

A Monopthong is, when a syllable is composed of one Vowell, whether alone by it self, as in Monograms, or joyned with one or more Consonants, and that either making a whole word, or standing but for a part.

Where you may note this difference between the Latin and English Tongues: for the Latin hath alwaies so many Syllables as Vowels or Dipthongs; which holds not so generally in the English, as shall hereafter be further exemplified. Wherefore our next step shall be to treat of Syllables mixt, as they be integrall parts of a word.

Of Syllables mixt.

BY Syllables mixt, I understand such as be promiscuously composed of Vowell and Consonant; to wit, when the whole Syllable is principally guided by the force

force of one Vowell, whether joyned with one or more Conſonants. Whereby I would diſtinguiſh them from Dipthongs, Tripthongs, and Monograms, one of the Individuals of a Monopthong, and not exclude *E* finall, and *E* in *Es* plurall, &c. which hath its uſe, though little force, as will anon appeare.

Theſe, confuſedly taken in their large ſenſe, be in a manner infinite, by reaſon of the great variety of words incident to every Tongue or Language: but methodically reſolved in a ſtricter meaſure, certaine Principles or generall heads (as we vulgarly term them) will occurre out of theſe Syllables, whereon all words, conſiſting of perfect Syllables, immediately depend, as all Syllables have their immediate dependance on the Letters.

Theſe therefore are they, which by due *examen* of the Letters, we have endevoured to reduce to ſome certaine method, and put *ob oculos*; together with their ſeverall rules or illuſtrations upon them, no leſſe conducing to Orthography then Orthoepie.

From the connexion of Vowels and Conſonants, proceed theſe ſyllables which here follow, with their illuſtrations.

Crab, web, rib, rob, rub. ab, eb, ib, ob, ub

Babe, glebe, bribe globe. abe, ebe, ibe, obe.

Here obſerve as a generall rule, that *E* in the end of a word or ſyllable, thus following a ſingle Conſonant, after a Vowell in the ſame ſyllable, is never pronounced, but only ſerves to make the precedent Vowell long; as in Babe, glebe, bribe, robe.

Theſe be chiefly uſed in Synæreſis, or contractions, as, abd, ebd, ibd, obd, ubd.
crab'd for crabbed; and in Participles of the preter tenſe, as ſtab'd, ſnib'd, rob'd, rub'd.

abs, ebs, &c. Bs, thus may follow all the Vowels, and is usually written with bbes, as in crabs, or crabbes; ribs, ribbes, &c. But I approve the succinctest way, especially where it beares the same force.

abt, ebt. B before t is seldome sounded, as debt, doubt, quasi det, dout.

ac, ec, ic, oc, uc. C, is the same with k, and indeed useth in writing to goe alwaies attended with k, or ke; as crac we write cracke; brec, brecke; roc, rocke; &c. whether for emphasis, or what reasons I know not, but I wish custome were so confined to Classicall rule, as we might leave this apostemating our Tongue with unnecessary tumours.

ace, &c. A Long, E not pronounced, according to the first rule. C in sacrifice sounds Z.

ach. Ch, thus combined in the end of a syllable, in all Hebrew and Greeke words sounds k, as in Mastich, Eunuch, &c. but in words meerely English, or what we borrow from the Spaniards, we retain their pronunciation, as in much, &c. Drachme, quasi dram, and oft so written.

ack, &c. Ck (as I said before) is no more but c or k single; as ac, ak, or ack in pronunciation are but all one. Notwithstanding we may produce this difference, that in the end of a word, the Vowell being short, ck is written for k.

act, &c. This combination is often used in Participles of the preter tense, and among Poets many times serves as an abbreviation of ked, especially with the interposition of k; as backt, quasi backed slackt, slack'd, or slacked, &c. but then ought it to be marked with a semi-circle decressant; where note, that in these three, verdict, victuals, hoselicter, ct sounds but t.

ad, &c. Had, red, hid, rod, mud.

adde. The same in pronunciation with ad: For a Vowell before any Consonant doubled (as in this example) is alwaies short,

ſhort, and the pronunciation endeth at the firſt Conſonant. But I remember no word wherein **d** is exacted double in the ſame ſyllable, but **adde** the Verb, comming of *addo*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Latin Prepoſition *ad*.

And for **e** in this nature, take here an addition to the firſt generall rule, That **e** in the end of any Engliſh word is never, or very rarely, pronounced, except in Monoſyllables where there is no other Vowell; as in **the** the Article, **me**, **be**, where it is ſometime ſingle, ſometime double; and **thee** Pronoune, **wee**, **ſhee**, **ſee**, where it is alwaies double: or in proper names or words derived of ſome other Language, as in **feſſe**, **conge**, which we have from the French; *Penelope*, *Epitome*, &c. which immediately from the Greeke.

Lade, **mede**, or **mead**, **bride**, **rode** the Verb, **rude**. **ade.**

A long, **e** not ſounded. Here likewiſe take another generall rule; for **e** in **es**, in all Subſtantives plurall, is never ſounded, except where one of theſe Conſonants precedes, to wit, **c**, **ſ**, **x**, **z**, or **g**, (like the Conſonant **j**;) or one of theſe combinations, **ch**, or **ſh**: nor in the third perſon ſingular of Verbs of the Preſent tenſe in the Indicative mood, as in **moves**, **knowes**, **laies**, &c. which we pronounce for the moſt part *quaſi* **ſez**. **ades.**

Pads, **beds**, **rids** the Verb, **gods**, **ſtuds**. **ads.**

This combination is chiefly uſed in contractions of Verbs, and that eſpecially among Poets; as **had'ſt**, or **haddeſt**; **bid'ſt**, or **biddeſt**. **adſt.**

f, in the end of a word, eſpecially where the Vowell going before is ſhort, we uſuall double in writing, and put **e** laſt of all, though needleſſe either of both; as **ſcof**, wee write **ſcoffe**, &c. **af, &c.**

A long, **e** not ſounded, as before in **ſafe**, **wife**; the reſt with Dipthongs, as **briefe**, **loafe**. **Staffe** is written with **f** **afe.**

double,

double, but pronounced ſingle, *quaſi* ſtafe.

afes. Here take notice, that ſuch Subſtantives as in the ſingular number end in f, with any of the Vowels aforegoing, in the plurall number they change this f into v; as life, lives; wife, wives; loafe, loaves; &c.

aft. The Vowell is alwaies ſhort afore ft.

ag. Bag, beg, big, bog, bug.

age. E after g, in the ſame Syllable, at the end of any word, makes g to be ſounded like j Conſonant: Wherefore it is againſt Orthography to write e in the end of a word after g, where g is to retaine its proper ſound.

agh. G before h in the end of a ſyllable is not ſounded; but this combination we ſeldome uſe but in the word ſighes, where i precedes, and is pronounced *quaſi* ſithes, with an aſpiration, i long.

aght. This is ſeldome uſed after any Vowell but i, as in ſight, night, might, right, and where g is not at all pronounced.

agn. This ſome have put as a true combination of a Syllable, by reaſon of theſe words, benigne, condigne, oppugne, &c. but the ſame reaſons I bring againſt M. *Coot* in l and r, ſhall hold in this. And firſt, none of theſe ſyllables are or ought to be written without e, for then are they defective, and againſt Orthography. Secondly, any of theſe Conſonants combined with l, n, or r, may begin a Syllable but not end it; for no Liquid can follow another Conſonant in the end of a Syllable; for then ſhould it be no longer a Liquid, when all the force is drowned in another. Thirdly, e never is or ought to be inſerted but for ſome uſe: Now becauſe e finall in our Tongue is of ſo little effect or eſtimation, any of theſe Liquids being in the higheſt nature of a Semi-vowell, may juſtly claime as much faculty in the producing of a Syllable, whereby (the one not giving to the other, but as equall competitours) they make

make the Syllable imperfect, by reaſon neither the one nor the other have the full force, and therefore not properly ſaid to be a perfect Vowell: whereupon I grant theſe kind of Syllables imperfect (as indeed imperfections incident to our Tongue among ſome other which onely time and induſtry can amend) but yet diſtinct; which I prove in that they thus combined, exact more then one motion of reſpiration or breathing, which is proper to a Syllable, as appeares by the ſeverall eſſentiall definitions thereof. And for the manner of dividing them in ſpelling, by the ſame authority the Latin Grammarians command *ſcripſi* to be ſpelled *ſcri-pſi*, by the ſame will I admoniſh the ſpelling of any thoſe words occurring in that nature; for example ſake, **condigne** thus, **con-di-gne**, ſo **notable. no-ta-ble**; **mai-gre**, &c. Alſo the like for plurals of Subſtantives occurring in this kind, as **fi-bles**, **a-cres**, which ſounds like **akers**; and very many the like, ſpecially produced by **l** & **r**.

ah, oh. These we never uſe but as Interjections when we mark them with an exclamation point, and that onely after theſe two Vowels; as **ah!** **oh!**.

ahn. **H** (as I ſaid in the ſingle Conſonants) never precedes a Conſonant but in **John**, where it hath no force of a letter.

ake. **A** long, **e** not ſounded, **make**, **leake**, **ſtrike**, **bioke**, **Luke**.

ac, ack, ackd, ack't Theſe I diſcuſſed ſufficiently in **C**, whither I refer you, not loving reduplications.

al, &c. **A** ſhort and proper, as in **allude**; but when **d** or **t** follow, it ſounds like our Tripthong **aw**, or the French **a**, as in **Alderman**, **malt**, &c. any of the other Vowels preceding are alwaies proper and invariable.

ale. **Male**, **beale**, **ſtile**, **ſtole**, **mule**: **O**, in the Verb **ſtole**, ſhort, in the Subſtantive **ſtole**, of *ſtola*, long.

all. **A** before **ll**, in the word **all**, ought to be pronounced full and broad, after the manner of the French pronunciation of their **a**, or our **aw** Tripthong. As likewiſe in all the

derivatives, or words compounded of **all**; as **also**, **altogether**, **already**, &c. and whereſoever **all** is finall. Where note, that when **l** is to terminate any word, we uſually write it double for the fuller ſound ſake. **O** before **ll** in **toll**, ſounds **ou** dipthong, *quaſi* **toule**, aſpirate.

ald. **Scald**, **feld**, **ſild**, **ſold**, **guld**. **A** before **ld** ſounds alwaies as in **all**; and **o** like **ow**, as in **old**. And **i** long in divers Monoſyllables, &c. *vide poſt*, **alth**.

alch. This alwaies followes the Spaniſh pronunciation, as in **bleh**, and is ſeldome uſed with any other Vowell but **e**, or **i**, as **Welch**, **ſilch**.

alge. This combination we ſeldome uſe in words meerly our owne, unleſſe in **divulge**, and that we derive from the Latin Verb *divulgo*, &c. **G** ſounds **j** Conſonant.

alf. **Half**, **pelf**, **ſelf**, **wulf**, which ſome write **wolfe**, indifferent with **e** or without. This combination is ſeldome uſed with **o**, but in proper names and borrowed words; and then what ſeemes to be **f**, is generally written **ph**, as in **Butolph**, &c. **Half** and **calf** ſome pronounce with omiſſion of **l**, as they were **haufe**, **caufe**, (pronounced like the word **fault**) which I approve not, unleſſe in the latter to make diſtinction betweene *tibia* the calfe of a mans leg, and *Bovilla* a calfe or a veale.

alk. **Walke**, **welkin**, **milke**, **folke**, **bulke**.

alm. **Calme**, **whelme**, **ſlim**, **Colmes** (a proper name) **culme** a word obſolete, or out of uſe.

aln. **Fal'n**, **ſtol'n**.

alp. **Scalp**, **whelp**, **culp**, a word obſolete.

alſe. **Falſe**, **elſe**, **pulſe**.

alſh. This is little uſed in any of the Vowels.

alt. **Exalt**, **belt**, **milt**, **bolt**, **inſult**.

alth. **Balthazar**, **ſtealth**, **ſilth**. **Th** a ſharp and brisk aire.

Here note that **al** before **b**, (as I ſaid before) **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **p** **ſ**, and **t**, ſounds as in **all**; and in **alf**, **alk**, **alm**, **alp**, the **l**, in pronunciation,

pronunciation, often omitted, as in **calf**, **walk**, **calm**, **ſcalp**, and after **au** in **fault**: Which yet is more materiall in their Orthography then Orthoepie; which is in a manner indifferent, & equall in the ballance of cuſtome. The Vowels, wherewith theſe combinations be chiefly uſed, I have expreſſed in exemplary words: In all other whereto they be combined, theſe Syllables are alwaies proper; onely **o** in **olt** ſounds **ow**, as in **colt** *quaſi* **cowlt**; and in **olm** **l** is omitted, as **Colmes**, *quaſi* **Comes**, and ſo **Colman**, as **Coman**.

A'n and **o'm** be chiefly uſed among Poets, and that *per Apocopen*, and therefore ought to be ſigned in writing with the badge of an abbreviation, as in **fall'n** *quaſi* **fallen**, contract: **ſtol'n**, the Preterperfect Participle of the Verb **ſteal**, and **ſwol'n** or **ſwell'd**, which is all one. But this combination I remember not uſed with any Vowel but **a** or **o**, as by the words inſerted appeares.

I in **ild** in many Monoſyllables is long, as in **mild**, **child**, **wild**, **pil'd**, **til'd**, **ſil'd**, **ſhil'd**, **whil'd**, **exil'd**, **beguil'd**, **reconcil'd**, &c. where note that in all contractions in this ſort the Vowell aforegoing is uſually long.

Salve, **helve**, **ſhelve**, **delve**, **ſilver**, **involve**. **E** in the end of a word after **v**, makes **v** a Conſonant, it ſelfe not ſounded: and this is likewiſe to be obſerved in many words plurall, as I ſaid before, as alſo in ſome Verbs, &c. as **ſalves**, **ſelves**, **involves**. **Salve** ſome call **ſave**, a full and broad. alve.

A in the Verb **am** is ſhort, in **Cambrick**, **Cambridge**, long. **Cham**, **Sem**, **ſwim**, from **cram**. am.

A long as before, **blame**, **dreame**, **crime**, **tome**, **fume**. **O** in **ſome** pronounced like **u**, *quaſi* **ſum**; **came** and **come** the Verbs, *quaſi* **cam**, **cum**, &c. ame.

This is all one with **am** ſingle, though many times unneceſſarily written with **m** double, as **ſtam**, or **ſtamme**, **hem**, or **hemme**; **him** alwayes is ſingle, the reſt commendable ſo too. amme.

B after **m** in the ſame Syllable is never ſounded, as **lamb**, amb.

quaſi lam; **kemb** (which ſome call **kome**) *quaſi* keme, **combe** *quaſi* coome, or meaſure of corne; **climb** *quaſi* clime, i long; **thumb**, *quaſi* thum, u ſhort, ſo **dumb**, &c.)

amn. This we ſeldome uſe in one Syllable, unleſſe in **Hymne** and its compounds, Greeke words, where n is omitted, and ſounds *quaſi* **Hym**.

amp. **Lamp, tempt, glimpſe, pomp, thump.** All Verbs ending in **mp** have their Preter-participle in **t**, as **damp, dampt, exempt** (which we take immediately from the Supine of the Latine Verb, not having it in Engliſh) &c. **b** after **mp** in **Temple** is ż, p not ſounded.

an. **Can, hen, pin, ſon,** (or **ſonne**, which we pronounce *quaſi* **ſun**) **tun**, &c.

A before n in **ancient, anger, ant**, and all words where g after n ſounds j Conſonant, is pronounced full and broad, as in **danger, change, ſtrange**, &c. in the reſt ſhort.

anne. This is needleſſe double with any of the Vowels in any word except the word **Anne** (which the Latines call *Anna*) the proper name of a woman, notwithſtanding it be uſually doubled in **ſonne** and **beginne**.

ane. **Bane, beane, ſeene, ſhine, tone, tune.**

ance. A before n in this combination is alwaies long and full in Monoſyllables and Diſſyllables, as **France, chance, glance, inhance**, &c. But in Triſſyllables ſhort, as in **countenance, utterance**, &c. In all the other Vowels this combination is ſhort, as in **hence, ſince, ſconce, dunce.**

anch. **Lanch, bench, pinch, bunch**: ch proper, except in **ſtanch**, which ſounds *quaſi* **ſtank.**

anth. Seldom in any Engliſh word thus combined in one ſyllable

ank. **Dank, dink, dunk**: ſeldome uſed with e or o.

and. **Hand, lend, wind, pond tunn'd**, the Participle of the Verb **tun**, for **tun'd** of **tune** hath u long. I in **ind** finall is long in all or moſt words, except in the Preter-participles of Verbs ending in in, contracted *per Apocopen*; as **pinn'd** (which is written

written with n double to diſtinguiſh it from pin'd, of the Verb pine) which comes of pin; ſhin'd of the Verb ſhin &c. and in theſe words, hinder, cinder, and tinder, or rather tinder.

Hang, wing, long, ſung, g proper. ang.

Range, revenge, ſinge (or burne) ſponge, which we pronounce ſpunge: G is in effect a Conſonant by reaſon of e which is not ſounded. ange.

This combination we ſeldom uſe but in length & ſtrength angth.

Canſt, ſhou'ſt, (a terme known to Mariners) this is ſeldome uſed in other words then the two recited, whoſe Vowels be ſhort, unleſſe in the ſecond perſon ſingular preſent Indicative of Verbs ending in n, and that by way of *Apocope*, as thou beginn'ſt, for beginneſt, &c. But in lieu hereof we have many Preter-participles ending in d, which beare the ſame force in pronunciation, as chanc'd, fenc'd, minc'd, &c. anſt.

Trap, ſhep, whip, ſtop, up, ſup. ap.

Eſcape, weepe, tripe, trope, ſcoope, for ſcupe. ape.

The ſame that ap, therefore needleſſe doubled. appe.

Trappes, whippes, &c. which would doe better ſingle, but only to pleaſe our phantaſie in dreaming upon a word. appes.

The ſame that af in pronunciation. For ph look in pha aph.

Snapt, ſwept, ſkipt, under-propt, ſupt. This is uſed in Preter-participles, which ſomtime promiſcuouſly interchange d and t, as ſup'd, or ſupt. apt.

This we uſe onely with t, and that in certain words derived from the Latin, which ſhould properly be only ſuch as end in *quus*, as oblique, of *obliquus*, and not ſuch as terminate in *cus*; wherefore they doe ill that write Catholick, Rhetorick; Catholique, Rhetorique, &c. notwithſtanding I know it is uſuall among many Schollers. But this will be better proved in our Etymologicall part. ique.

Far, Lucifer, fir, fur, ſpur. ar.

A long, except in are the Verb, as they are, &c. which ſounds only ar ſhort: ſpare, feare, fire, doze, lure. arr.

Starre,

arre. Starre, deterre, ſtirre, abhorre, curre. Here R beares an Emphaſis, and therefore we write it double.

arce. Scarce, fierce, force, nurce. C ſounds S by reaſon of e: a in ſcarce long.

arch. March, ſearch, birch, lurch, ch as in much, theſe excepted, Monarch, Tetrarch, Patriarch, Arch angell, &c. being ſuch as we derive from the Greeke and Hebrew.

ard. Hard, heard, err'd, bird, affoord, furr'd. A in ward hath a full ſound. Er is the ſame in pronunciation with ir, as appears. All Preter-participles of Verbs ending in ire, contracted, have i long, as fir'd, mir'd, of the Verbs fire, mire, &c. as alſo Participials terminating in ired, as admir'd for admired. O long except where r is doubled: wherfore we muſt write abhorr'd with r double, becauſe abhorre, the Verb, hath it ſo; and ſtor'd with r ſingle, becauſe it is ſo in ſtore, &c. In like manner u where r is doubled hath a flat or dull ſound and ſhort, where the pronunciation of the Syllable ſticks chiefly in r, as in demurr'd, which, together with the Verb from whence it is derived, ought to be written with r double, to diſtinguiſh it from the adjective demure, where u is long, and hath its proper ſound: which likewiſe generally holds in all Participles and Participialls ending in ur'd contract, where r is ſingle.

arb. This is only uſed in theſe, garb, herb, diſturb.

arſe. Skarſe, ſkurſe: a is full and broad, as in wharf, dwarf, u ſhort.

arg. This we uſe little but in ſuch words as we take from the Saxons, as the names of certaine Townes or Villages, which end in ergh, or urgh, as Wbinbergh, Orburgh, now written Wbinborrough, Orborrough. The like uſe we make in ſome derived from the Dutch, as in Hamburgh, &c.

arge. Large, ſearge, forge, urge: G ſounds j Conſonant, becauſe of e ſucceeding. Which, for this reaſon, we ought not in writing to omit, where it ſerves for a difference in pronunciation. A in this combination is ſhort, o long.

Darke,

Darke, perke, forke, Turk, lurk. E finall here makes no difference, and therefore indifferently inſerted. ark.

Snarle, Carle, girle, Spozle, the name of a Village; **curle,** or criſpe. A hath a full ſound, o long. arle.

Harme, terme, ſtrme, ſtorme, murmur: a in **warme, ſwarme,** full and broad, o in **worme** ſounds u. arm.

Warne, herne, hirne, (or corner) which is rather **hurne, horne, burne.** A in **warne** full, in the reſt more acute, as in **barne.** All the other Vowels ſhort. arn.

Sharp, thirp, Thorp. A like aw in **warp,** the reſt as in **carp** arp.

Sparle (of *ſparſum* the ſupin, to ſprinkle) **inſperle, hearſe, worſe, indorſe, purſe.** S proper in all: the Vowels ſhort: o in **worſe** quaſi u, u in **purſe** full. arſe.

Barres, erres, ſtirres, abhorres, burres. Here r ought to be doubled for the ſame reaſon as in **arre,** e not ſounded for reaſons preſcribed. The Vowels ſhort; a ſharp in all but **warres,** where it is ſomewhat broader. arres.

Marſh, or **mariſh** (of the Latin word *mare*) indeed **mooriſh,** as it may truly be called: a ſharp. In any other we little uſe it. arſh.

Smart, pert, or ſaucy, **dirt, fort, hurt.** A in **quart, wart, ſwart, thwart,** ſounds aw; in the reſt as in the word **art:** e in **pert** like ea, or the Latin e; o in **fort, ſport,** long; in the reſt ſhort: u flat as in **ur.** art.

Startch. But in this and all the reſt, if there be any, t is needleſſe, ſince **tch** is as much in pronunciation as **artch,** except the exceptions mentioned before. artch.

Wrath, wreath, tith, breath, both, Ruth, ſitteth. Th in **hath, wrath, lath, bath, ſwath,** ſubſtantives, hath a brisk and its proper ſound, in the reſt after a flat & more dull, as in **ſcath, ſwath, tath, bath,** Verbs, &c. where a is long. After e it is alwaies proper, and moſt uſually happens in third perſons ſingular of the Indicative mood, as in **moveth, biteth,** &c. after ea in **death, breath,** the ſubſtantive, **bleath, heath,** proper: in **wreath, ſheath, bequeath, breath** the Verb, flat: after i in **with,** ath.

with, ſtith, ſmith, proper; in tith, blith, ſith, dull and flat, i long: after o and u for the moſt part proper, and hath ever u long, and o onely in both. In a word, h after t in generall produceth a kind of liſping ſound as we call it.

arth. Harth, earth, mirth, forth, worth, which we ſound *quaſi* wurth. Forth the proper name we call Ford, o long: in the other forth, indifferent.

arve. Swarve, ſerve, nerve, which we ſound nirve: i, e, and u, in this combination I remember not. A full.

arr. This we make no uſe of in our Tongue, but in lieu thereof rs, as in lars, &c.

as. Was, is, us: S when it is ſingle, after a and i, ſounds z, as in theſe Monoſyllables, as, was, is, his, and in Oſee, Eliſabeth, goſling (to diſtinguiſh it from Gosling the proper name) huſband, theſe, thoſe, in iſe or oſe final, or whereſoever ſ concludes as the laſt ſyllable of any words & in theſe verbs, muſe, uſe, refuſe. Wherefore in words wherein it claims its proper pronunciation we write it with ſſ, ſomtime with e, ſometime without; as in paſs, or paſſe, which is moſt uſuall in printing.

aſe. Purchaſe, pleaſe, adverttiſe, expoſe, diſe: ſ, as before, by reaſon ee after any of the Vowels uſurps the ſound that properly belongs to ſ. Wherefore we muſt write face, and not faſe; diſgrace, and not diſgraſe; peace, and not peaſe, which is a kind of corne; vice, not viſe; and advice when a ſubſtantive, adviſe when a verb; truce, not truſe, &c. only ceaſe holds its own, the better to diſtinguiſh it from the verb ſeize, which ſignifies to ſet upon. Muſe and uſe ſubſtantives have ſ proper, to diſtinguiſh them from their verbs. As alſo chaſe the verb, to drive away: the ſubſtantive Chace, or Forreſt, is written with c.

aſ'd. Chaſ'd, eaſ'd, adviſ'd, repoſ'd, confuſ'd: theſe be all Preter-participles contracted *per Apocopen*: the ſ as before.

aſſe. Waſſe preſſe, piſſe, moſſe, truſſe. S is proper, and hath an acute ſound. The pronunciation ceaſeth in the firſt ſ, but ought to be written double, as you ſee for the reaſon exhibited in as.

Traſh,

Traſh, fleſh, fiſh, buſh. *H* after *S* in the end of a ſyllable, participates a *Sibilus* (as the Latines call it) or a kinde of hiſſing ſound: *A* in *waſh* full, in the reſt all the vowels uſually ſhort. *O* in this combination is ſeldome uſed, unleſſe in proper names. aſh.

Maſk, deſk, friſk (or **ſkip**) **buſk, moſch,** which we call *muſk*. *E* finall makes here no difference, the vowels ſhort, *S* acute, *K* proper. aſk.

Though we uſe this combination in **ſpaſme**, which comes of the Greeke word σπασμος, *Duneſme*, *Baptiſme*, *Chryſme*; to wit Greek words, and proper names, yet is it improperly taken as a ſingle ſyllable. The reaſons you have heard already in *agn*. Wherefore they may be ſaid to do well, who, making but two ſyllables of *Baptiſme*, pronounce it with omiſſion of *ſ*, *quaſi Baptim*. And thereupon (I believe it came) that ſome call *Chriſme*, *Cream*. Their diviſion in ſpelling ought not to be betweene *ſ*, and *m*, but *i*, and *ſ*: as, *Bap-ti-ſme*, *Chry-ſme*, *Spa-ſme*; and not *Baptiſ-me*; where *e* hath the full force of a vowell. For then ſhould there be in *Baptiſme*, three perfect ſyllables diſtinct, which is not. For, (as I partly ſaid before) when *e* finall followes any of the Liquids after another Conſonant in the ſame ſyllable, the ſyllable thus combined is imperfect in its pronunciation, by reaſon it conſiſts not of a perfect vowell. aſme.

Claſp, helſp, criſp, *ſ* proper, the vowels ſhort. aſp.

Haſt, beaſt, beſt, whiſt boaſt, Ghoſt, muſt: *O* long; *a* indifferent; the reſt ſhort; *ſ* proper: onely in *Chriſt*, *i* is long. aſt.

Cat, net, knit, knot, gut. The vowels ſhort. at.

Delicate, ſeate, write, wrote, ſute, or dependance in Law; for **ſuit,** or garment, is written **ſuite,** att.

the like difference is betweene *Brute*, and *brut*, or beast. The vowels long, because of *E* finall.

ates, **Gates, meetes, mites, motes, mutes.** *E* in *es* not founded: the precedent vowels long. This is chiefly in Substantives plurall, and third Persons singular of Verbs, as I have often insisted upon.

atch, **Watch, stretch pitch, botch, butcher**; Custome hath prevailed in our Tongue, to insert *T* in many words before *ch*, though the sound be in a manner all one; but if there be any reason, it is for a kinde of Emphasis, or to put a little force to the syllable. But *which* (the pronoune) *rich*, *stich* (or paine of the side,) all proper names ending in *ich*, *much*, *such*, &c. be never written with *T*, most of the other are *ch* proper, the vowels short.

ats, **Spats, frets, pits, pots, puts.** The vowels short, the rest proper, used in Verbs singular, Substantives plurall.

ave, **Wave, leave, wive** (the Verb) **grave**, * there is none, *A* alwayes long. *Ea* in lieu of *E*, *I* in *give*, *live*, *five* (or teme) and all præterperfect tenses of Verbs ending in *ive*, as *rive* of *rive*, *strive* or *strove* of *strive*, is ever short; in the rest long, as in *thrive*. *O* in *Love*, *move*, and *glove*, sounds *V*. Where note, that *E* after *V* in the same syllable alwayes makes *V* a consonant. And therefore concerning Orthography in writing, it must not at any rate be left out, where it ought to be inserted, that is, where *V* degenerates into a Consonant. For otherwise U, standing still in the nature of a Vowell, makes a Dipthong, where there should be none, and so alters both sense and pronunciation.

aves, **Saves, gives, groves, gloves.** *E* not sounded.

V a Conſonant, the precedent vowels long, except the exceptions in *ave.*

War, ſer, ſix, box. *V* in this combination none. Here ought the writer to be very carefull, in that he writes not *ax* for *acks*, &c. and *è contra.* Wherefore he may know by the way, that we in our Engliſh Tongue make little uſe of this combination, unleſſe in theſe words, *flax, tax, wax* (both verb and ſubſtantive) *relax* of *relaxo*; *ſex, context, annext, index*; *ſix, mix, fix, pix, Rix, Hix, box, intoxicate, Pox,* which are always written with *X*; and perhaps ſome few more, which I remember not now: beſides borrowed words, and proper names, which no man can reduce to rule. ax.

Amaze, gaze, blaze; frieze, ſneeze; ſize, aſſizes; gloze (which is better with *S*) **toze,** (a Verb among ſome vulgars) **buz, buzard.** *A* long, *E* none ſingle, but in Dipthong. *I* long, *O* long, *V* ſhort. This is ſeldome uſed at the end of a ſyllable in any other words of our owne. And thus much of ſyllables, where Vowels precede: Now will we examine what principall ſyllables occurre, where Conſonants go before (*à parte affumenta*) and Vowels follow (*à parte aſſumpti.*) aze.

Of the Combination of Syllables (where Conſonants precede) and what Conſonants ſuch combinations may aſſume.

B BEfore *A* may aſſume almoſt any of the other Conſonants, as appeares by theſe words recited, viz. **bab, back, bad, battle, bag, bake, ball, Bambridge, bane, Baptiſt, bar, baſtard, bat.** ba.

With *E* theſe, **beech, bed, beg, bell, been, Amber, beſt, better.** be.

bi. With *I*, bib, bid, big, bill, Cherubim, or bin, bird, bit.

bo. With *O*, bob, bod-kin, bog, booke, boll, bone, borrow, boaſt, bottle, box.

bu. With *u*, as in bubble, buck, bud, buffe, buggery, bull, bump, bun, burre, buſtard, but, buzard.

bda. This ſome would have a Combination in Camden, but however *b* is not ſounded: neither truly can it ſtand for a Combination in the Engliſh Tongue, though in Latine and Greek it is uſuall.

bla. Blabber, black, bladder, blame, blaſt.

ble. Bled, bleake, blemiſh, blend, bleſſe. For *ble* finall expect further in rules of Orthographie, and Orthoepie.

bli. Oblige, blinde, oblique, bliſſe.

blo. Block, bloſſome, blot.

blu. Blubber, bloud, bluſſe, blunt, blurt, bluſter, blutter

bra. Brabble, brad, brag, brake, brackiſh, brall, Brame, bramble, brawne, brat, brawle.

bre. Breck, bred, bread, breſt, brew.

bri. Bribe, brick, bride, bridge, Bull, brim, brinke.

bro. Brock, broad, broke, brooke, broome, brow.

bru. Bruckle (a word the Peaſant Shepheards know well) bruiſe.

ca. *Ca* ſounds like *ka*, as in Cag, cake, call, came, can, cap, car, caſt, cat.

ce. *C* before *e*, or *i*, ſounds alwaies *ſ*, as in faced, cell, center, certaine, in-ceſt.

ci. Like *Si*, as in homicide, cinder, ciſterne, citterne.

co. *C* before *a*, *o*, or *u*, ſounds alwaies *k*, as in Cob, cod, coffin, cog, cockle, cole, colt, come, conny, cop, cord, coſtiue, cotten.

cu. As in cub, cud, cuffe, cull, cummin, cunning, cup, curre, cuſtome, cut.

Cb, in

Ch in *Cha*, and *Chra*, in all Hebrew words (except *Rachael*, and *Cherubin*, which cuſtome hath exempted) and in ſuch words as we take immediately from the Greeke, ſounds as it were *k*, ſc. *Cha*, quaſi *ka*, *Chra* quaſi *kra*, or *cra*, as in theſe words, **Alchymie, Anchoute, Alchymiſt, Chaos, Character, Catechiſme, Chyliact, Chymera, choler, Chyle, chyromancy, cichozy, Ecchо, Enchiridion, mechanicall, machination, melancholy, Nicholas, Cham, Sepulcher.** In other words not taken from hence, *Ch* is pronounced after the Spaniards, or our *much*, as in **Chad, chaffe, chalk, chant, chap, charge, chaſt, chat, chaw, chalder.** Cha. Chra. &c

Check, chequer, cherry, cheſt, eſchew.

Chicken, chid, child, chill, chip, chit.

Choake, chop.

Chub, chuffe, chum, churne.

Chr muſt of neceſſity hold its pronunciation of *k*, becauſe *h* beares no force in it. Nor doe we make any uſe of it, but in words taken from the Greeke or Hebrew, and that onely with *i*, *e*, or *y*, as in *Chriſmatory*, *Chriſme*, *Chriſt*, *Chriſtian*, *Chriſtopher*, *Chronicle*, *Chronography*, *Chronology*, *Chryſocola*, *Chryſoſtome*.

Hath **crab, crack, Craddock, crafty, craggy, crake, crall,** or **craule, cram, crane, craze.** Cra.

Waſſa-cred, crept, creſt, crew. cre.

Crime, cripple, Hypocrite. cri.

Croake, crome, crone, croope, crow. cro.

Crud, cruſt, and whatſoever are contracted before *d*, as *accru'd*, *quaſi crude*. cru.

Clab, clad, clam, clanke, clap, claſp, claw. Cla

All the participles of the pretertenſe derived of ſubſtantives ending in *icle*, as *manicled*, but look further in Rules of Orthoepie for *cle* finall, &c.

cle. Cleft, clew.

cli. Clicket, clift, climb, in-cline, clip, clyſter, Paraclite, or Paraclete.

clo. Clock, clodder, cloake, cloſe, clow.

clu. Club, cluſter, clutter.

Da. Amina-dab, daggle, dally, dam, damne, Dan, dapple, dart, daſtard, date.

de. Debt, cit-ta-del, den, deep, deſk, dew.

di. Did, die, dig, dill, dim, din, dip, diſtich.

do. Dock, dog, con-dole, con-done (of *condono*) dop, doſt, dote, dow. Doile, or Dolly.

du. Double, dub, duck, Dudley, dug, dull, dumb, dun, durt, duſt, conduit.

Dza. Dzab, dzaft, dzag, dzake, dzam, dzaw.

dze. Dzead, Wilfred, dzegs, chil-dzen, dzelle, dzew.

dzi. Dzib, dzift, dzill, dzink, dzip.

dzo. Dzop, dzolle, dzowlie.

dzu. Dzugs, dzum, dzunk.

Dwa. Dwarfe, dweil.

Fa. Factour, fade, fag-got, fall, Fambridge, fan, far, faſt, fat, faith.

fe. Fed, fell, fen, Luci-fer, fef-ter, fetter, few.

fi. Fiction, fiddle, fife, fig, fill, fim-ble, fin, fire, fift, fit, five.

fo. Fod-der, fog-gy, folke, foame, fond, fop, for, foſter, foot, fox.

fu. Fud-die, fumble, full, fun-dament, furre, fuſty, fup.

Fla. Flaer, flag, flake, flaile, flam, flannell, flap, flaſh, flat, flaw, flax.

Fleece,

Fleece, fled, fleg, fleck, fleſh, flet, flew, for *fle* in *riſle*, and where it ends any word, look in *E* finall. fle.

Flick, (or *flitch* of Bacon) **flig, flight, flit, flix.** fli.

Flock float, flow, flould. flo.

Flute fluſter, flux. flu.

Fraile, frame, fray. Fra.

Freckle, Frederick, freake, friend, fret, freeze, French. fre.

Fri, fry'd, frig, friſe, fritter. fri.

Frock, frog, from, front, froſt, frow, froze. fro.

Fruc-tifie, fruit, frump, frowne. fru.

Gad, gaf, gag, gall, gam, gan, gap, gar, gaſt, gat. Ga.

Gob, God, gof, goll, gom, gone, goz, gos, got, gowne. go.

Gug-gle, gull, gum, gun, Au-gur, guſt, gut. gu.

G in *ga, go, gu,* is alwaies proper, as in the pronunciation of the words inſtanced appeares. But in *ge,* and *gi,* many times degenerates to *j* conſonant, as in *gentle, ginger:* A perfect diſtinction whereof will be hard to reduce to any claſſicall method, but ſome inſtances, or ſlight inſtructions, you ſhall have after the examen of their coherence with the other conſonants.

Han-ged, eſtran-ged, gelly, geld, gem, gentry, lin-ger, dan-ger, ran-geſt, lin-geſt, get, gew-gaw, George. ge.

Whereby you may ſee *Ge* before theſe foure conſonants, *d, l, r, ſ,* hath a different or various ſound. Before *m, n,* and the dipthong *Eo,* it alwayes ſounds *j* conſonant: before *t* and *w, g* alwayes proper: Before *ſ* likewiſe, where it produces a diſtinct ſyllable, *g* in *ge,* ſounds *j* conſonant in all words, except the ſecond perſons of ſuch verbs as terminate in *g* proper, as *ring, ringeſt:*

ringeſt: wherefore the two words *gueſſe*, and *Gheſt*, or *gueſt*, ought truly to be written with *ue* dipthong, like *guerdon*, which is expreſſed in the Table of Dipthongs. Before *d* alſo the difference may in the like nature be reſolved, being moſt participles of the præter-tenſe; for thoſe that are derived of ſuch Verbs, as have their termination in *g* proper, retaine in *ged* the force of *g*. But ſuch as be derived from thoſe Verbs, that muſt have *e* finall after *g*, ſeeming to terminate in *j* conſonant, do in their participles exact the ſame pronunciation, as may be ſeen in theſe words, *ranger*, *ranged*, *ſtring*, *ſtringed*. Before *L*, I remember it onely in the two words recited, whereof *gelly* ſounds, *quaſi jelly*, and is uſually written ſo; and *geld* retaines the force of *g* proper, from hence be many derivatives which keepe the ſame pronunciation.

Before *R*, in *Anger*, *begger*, *bugger*, *conger*, *finger*, *linger*, *hunger*, *meager*, *ager*, *monger*, *ſtagger*, *ſwagger*; and in ſubſtantives derived of Verbs terminating in *g* proper, as *ringer* of *ring*, &c. *g* retaines its owne force in pronunciation. In all the reſt it ſounds *j* conſonant, and in *danger*, *manger*, &c.

gi. **Giblet**, **Gibſon** (a proper name;) **giddy**, **Gifford** (a proper name variouſly ſounded, or rather two names written alike; whereof one ſounds *quaſi Jifford*, the other *g* proper;) **gig**, **gill** (of a fiſh;) **gill** of wine, *quaſi jill*; **gim**, **gimblet**, **ginny**, **ginger**, **gipſie**, **girdle**, **give**, **gives** of *give* the Verb, were *g* is proper: but *gives*, or *Pendants*, ſound *quaſi jives*.

G in *gi*, where it precedes *d*, *g*, *r*, and *v* conſonant in *give*, and ſuch words as be from thence derived, is alwayes proper; as alſo in *Gibſon*, *Gifford* (one of the two names ſo written) *Gilford*, *gill* of a fiſh, *Gilman*, and

and ſeverall proper names of this ſort; *gimblet, begin, beginning, altogither, Ginny* (as it hath relation to the countrey) *gild, gilt*, or laid with gold, hath its pronunciation proper. Participles of the preſent tenſe ending in *ging*, have the ſame rule to diſtinguiſh their pronunciation, that they of the preter tenſe have (which you heard already) as in *begging*, of *beg*, and *ranging*, of *range*, may eaſily be ſeen. In the reſt *Gi* ſounds *quaſi ji*; But take this animadverſion by way of Orthographie, that when you are to ſet downe in writing any word (whereat you may chance to doubt) for which on the ſudden, you can produce neither Rule, nor Orthodoxe example; it is farre more commendable to attribute to each letter its peculiar and native faculty or force, than any wiſe to innovate; or to be either the beginner or ſeconder of a bad cuſtome: as ſome ignorant perſons, that only reſpect the denominations of the letters, and not their ſeverall force: whereupon diverſe of them write *g* before all the vowels for *j* conſonant; which is altogether abſurd, and this comes for want either of due inſtruction, or of care. Wherefore it is neceſſary for all that deſire to be Orthographiſts, or able to write Engliſh right (which likewiſe holds good in any tongue or language whatſoever) to know perfectly and readily the particular force of every letter, or what every letter ſeverally or joyntly implies.

This we ſeldome uſe in the beginning of a ſyllable, but in the word *Ghoſt*, and certaine proper names, as *Ingheuram*, &c. But when they happen together, they are to be taken as a combination, for which reaſon I inſerted them. Through all the vowels (if uſed in all) *Gh* thus beginning a ſyllable ſounds *g* proper, a little aſpirated by reaſon of the *h*. Some would have *Gheſt* Gha. ghe. ghu.

and *Gheſs* thus written; but (as I ſaid before) they be farre better *gueſt*, and *gueſs*.

Gla. Glad, Glam-field, glan-der, glare, glaſſe, glaze.

gli. Glib, glid, glie, glim, gliſter, glitter.

gle. Mingled, glee, gleeke, gleame, gleane. For this combination when it is ſmall, you have more in *L* and *R* in the end of a word, in their peculiar rules.

G before *L* in *glory*, is produced *quaſi DL*.

glo. Globe, gloz, gloſe, glow, glu, gluſh, glum, glut.

Gna. Gnat, gnaw, gne, A-gnes, gnit, gno, gnu. *G* in this combination inclines to the force of *N*.

Gza. Gzace, de-grade, graft, graine, grap-ple, graſſe, graſe, gray.

gre. Gze, Greece, grieſe, Greeke, mon-grell, di-greſt, grey-hound, grew, maugre, &c.

gri. Ambergrice, or Greece rather, gridyron, grig, grim, grin, gripe, griſt, grit.

gro. Grog-gerin, grope, groſſe, groat, grow.

gru. Grub, grunt, grup.

Gua. Gualter, guard, guerdon, gueſt, &c. Theſe you have in the Dipthongs.

Ha. Had-berdaſher, hacney, or hackney, had, haſt, hag, hah (an aſpiration of *ha*, which is uſed when one is ſpoken to by another familiar friend) hake, hall, ham, Hanna, hap, hare, hart, haſt, hat, have, haw-thorne, hay.

he. Shed, theft, hell, hem, hen, her, Heſter (quaſi *Eſter*, *E* long) Heſſet, hew.

hi. Hi, hide, hill, him, hin-der, hip, hire, his, hiſſe, hit, hive, Hir.

Hob-ble,

Hobble, Hofmã, hog, hold, hop, hord, hoſt, hot how. ho.
Hub, huckle, hud-dle, hue, huf, hug, hukſter, Hull, hu.
humble, hundred, hurry, Hus.

J is a Conſonant: and here you may againe take notice that J in the beginning of a ſyllable preceding another vowell, alwayes degenerates into a Conſonant. Ja.

Jackſon, Jacket, iade, iag, iakes, iam, ianiſary, Jaques, iar, iay.

Jeſtry, ielly, ieſt iet, Jew, Ji, jill, Jermin, Jinup, Jinkerſon. Je.

Job, iocky, iod (the Hebrew letter) iog, ioll of a Sammon; ioſtle. Jordan, iot, ioy, John. Jo.

Jubs, iuice, Jud, iudge, iug, iuſs, ium, iuſt. And generally whenſoever you have the denomination of *g* before *a*, *n*, or *u*, what ſeemes to be written with *g*, muſt be expreſſed by *j* Conſonant, and never by *G*, which hath another force, as I have inſtanced before. Before *E*, or *I*, I remember no more but thoſe I have here inſerted, that be written with *j* Conſonant, the reſt with *G*, as I ſaid before in *G*. Ju.

Katherine, Kalender, we uſe *K* before *A* in no other words (unleſſe perchance in ſome proper name) but *C* alwayes: In theſe two alwaies *K*. Ka.

Keble, wicked, keg, kek, kell, kemb (or *comb*, as we call it) ken, kept, wicker, mil-keſt, ket, kew, key. ke.

Kibe, kick, kid, kif, kill, kim, kin, ſkip, kiſſe, kit. We note, alwaies write *K* for *C* when it is to go before *E*, or *I*, and not otherwiſe: for then *C* loſeth its owne force, and ſounds like *S*, &c. ki.

Theſe two we make no uſe to begin a ſyllable, but onely when it is joyned with *C*, that *C* ended the laſt ſyllable, as in cuckold, cuckow, &c. But we never begin a word with either of them. ko. ku.

kna. Knap, knabe.

kne. Kne, knell, knew.

kni. Knife, knie, knip, knit.

kno. Kno, knock, knob, knod, knog, knol, knop, knot, know, Knox.

knu. Knub, knuckle. Pronounce *kn*, as the Latines doe their *Cn*, a little in the noſe, or upper palat.

La. Slab, lack, lad, lag, lake, Lale, lamb, land, lap, lard, laſſe, lat-ter, lave (or *waſh*) law, lay, lar, lazie.

le. Led, left, leg, leke, lem-mon, lend, leape, leſſe, let.

li. Glib, lick, lid, life, lige, like, lilly, limb, Lin, lip, oblique, live, liſt, litter, libe.

lo. Lobſter, lock, loafe, log, lol, London, lop, lord, loſt, lot, love, low, loy.

lu. Lubber, luck, Luck, lug, luke, lull, lump, Lun, lurk, luſt.

Ma. Mab (in *Spencer*) mackrell, mad, mag-miſie, make, male, malt, malmeſey (which we call mamſie) man, map, mar, maſt, mat, maw, may, maze.

me. Meed (a word out of uſe) ar-med, meek, melt, men, met, mew.

mi. Mickle (a word likewiſe obſolete) midriffe, mill, might, mine, mire, miſſe, mice, miſe, mite, mix.

mo. Mock, mood, moll, moone, mope (a vulgar word) mor-tifie, moſt, mow.

mu. Muck, mud, mue, muffe, mug-well, mummy, mundifie, murder, muſt, mute.

Mna. This is no true combination in our Tongue; though I have condeſcended to follow their example, that unneceſſarily have inſerted it, in reſpect of *Mnemoſyne*, which we ſome uſe, as ſhe were our owne. And perhaps ſome one or two more, which we had immediately

ately from the Greekes, as chiefe Lords of the Fine.

Nag, nam (an uſuall termination of the names of many townes which we had of the Saxons) **nap, nard, naſty, nat, nay.** Na.

Neb, neck, ned, nell, nep, neſt, net, new, neigh. ne.

Nib Nicholas, nig, nigh, nill, nip, nit, nive. ni.

Nock, nod, nog, nol, none, noz, noſe, not, now, annoy. no.

Nul-life, num numb, nurce, nut, newes. nu.

Pack, pad, pag, pale, ponmont, pan, pap, part, paſt (where note, that *paſt* ſignifying a time gone, hath *A*, ſhort, *paſt* the ſubſtantive for dow, *A*, long) **pat, paw, pabe, pay.** Pa.

Peck, ped, pelfe, peake, Pembroke, pen, tum-per, peſſe, pet, peeve. pe.

Pib-ble, pick, pi'd (*i* long) **pig, pike, pill, pimp, pin, pip, pirt, piſſe, pit, Pix.** pi.

Pod, poke, poll, pond, pop poze, poſterne, pot, poz. po.

Pud-dle, puffe, pug, puke, pull, pum-mell, pup-py, pus, put. pu.

Ph is the ſame with the Greek φ, which we borrowed of them, and now make our owne, but only in ſuch words as came to us along with it. It ſounds alwayes like our *F*, as in *Phalange, Philip, Phillis, philter, Phleagme, Phlegeton, Phlegmatick, Phantaſie, Philoſophie, phantaſma, phrenetick, Phrenzy, Phaëton, Phares, blaſphemie, Polyphemus, Pheaſant, Elephant, Orphan, Dolphin, trophie, Prophet, propheſie, triumph, Epitaph, &c.* Which be all Greek words, and written as you ſee. Pha.

Phaſes (a proper name) and **phaſes** (or ſentences) **Metaphraſtes, Phrygia.** *Ph* ſounded as before. Phra.

Pla. Place, plague, plane, plaine, plaster, or plaister, platter, plaw, play.

ple. Plea, plead, plenish, please, complete.

pli. Ply'd (y or i long) re-ply, plight.

plo. Im-plore, plot, plow, plower, im-ploy.

plu. Plug, plum, plump, plush.

Pra. Prague (a city in *Poland*) prall, prank, prat, prave, pray.

pre. Distem-p'red (which is rather *distemper'd*, and therefore not well put in) prey, presse, putty.

pri. Price, pride, prick, lam-prill, Rum-rose, prise, deprive.

pro. Prog, prone, prop, prore, prostitute, prove, prow.

pru. Spruce, prune (both Verb and Substantive, for a kinde of fruit.)

Psa. This we have of the Greeke *Psi*, and use it as a combination onely in words derived from the Greeke, as in Psalme, Psalter. In the beginning of a word, as in *Pseudo Prophet*, *P* hath little sound before *S*, but in the middle is pronounced full, as if they parted: For as the Latines say *scri-psi*, so we say *dro-psy*, of *Hydrops*; *gipsy*, *rapsody*, &c.

Qua. Squabble, squad, quaffe, quag-mire, quake, qualme (quasi *quawme*) quaile, quan, Quarles, quash.

que. Quest, quell, questor.

qui. Qui, quibble, quick, Quid-nam (the name of a village) quoth, quotient.

quo. Quod-nam (the name of another village) quoth, quotient.

Q before *uo* sounds *k*, *u* not pronounced, as quoth, quasi koth, &c. as is said before in the Dipthongs. The rest proper.

Rab-ble,

Rab-ble, rack, rad, rafter, rag, rake, rall, ram, ran, rap, rase (quasi raze) race, rat, raw, ray. Ra.

Reck-lesse, red, be-reft, reek, rell, rem-nant, render, Reps (a proper name) rest, ret, rew. re.

Rib, rice, rid, riffe, rig, Richard, rill, rim, rinse, rip, rift, Rix, rise, Rigly, Ridge-by, Ridge-ly. ri.

Rob, rock, rod, rogue, roake, roile, roll, rom, rost, rose, rot, row, Rot-borough, top-all. ro.

Rub, ruck, rud-der, rue, ruff, rug, rul-ly, rumble, run, rup-ture, rusty, rut-ty. ru.

Rhasis, Gomor-rha, Rhetorick, Rhetorician. This (as I said before in the single consonants) we learned to combine from the Hebrewes, Syrians, and Arabians. *H* is of no force in pronunciation. The Latine Grammarians admit not this combination, notwithstanding they have *Rhetor*, *Rhasis*, &c. as well as we. Rha.

Sacke, sad, safe, sage, sake, saie, sale, sally, same, Sampson, sand, sap, sart, sate, saw, say, Sar. Sa.

Sedge (or a kinde of reed) siege, secke, sell, send, set, sewer, sex. se.

Sid, sick, Sidney, sift, Priscilla, Sin: sin, sip, Sir, sister, sit, sive (*i* short) six, size. si.

Se, and *Si* we seldome read in the beginning of words, other than those recited, and some few more. But in lieu thereof we take *Ce* and *Ci*, as in *Cell* (or private roome) *Cisterne* &c. *S* in *Se* finall sounds *z*, so doth it in *sie*, *sy*, *sey*, at the end of a word, as in *Tansey*, *Quinsey*, *Kersey*, which sound all but

but *zi*, &c. except it followes one of theſe three Conſonants, *P*, *S*, or *T*, as in *dropſie*, *maßie*, *Chatſey*, as alſo *L* in *Chelſey*, &c.

ſo. **Sob**, **ſocke**, **ſod**, **ſoft**, **ſog**, **ſoke**, **ſolemne**, **ſome** (the Pronoune) **Sonne** (which we pronounce **Sun**) **ſop**, **ſozry**, **ſoſſe**, **ſot**, **ſow**, **ſouth**.

ſu. **Sub-till** (where *B* ſounds *T*) **ſuck**, **ſud**, **ſue**, **Sulfolke**, **ſully**, **ſum** (the Subſtantive for a quantity of money, &c.)

Sca. **Scab**, **ſcaffold**, **ſcaine** (which ſome write **ſkeine**) **ſcald**, **Scammony**, **ſcan**, **ſcape**, **ſcarce**, **ſcay** (of little uſe.

ſce. **Scepter**, **tranſcend**, and whatſoever we derive from the Latine Verb *ſcando*, as *aſcend*, *deſcend*, &c.

ſci. **Priſcilla**, **Priſcian**, &c. what ſhall occurre from that (whence we take this combination) or any other tongue. *Sce*, and *Sci*, ſound alwaies *quaſi Se*, and *Si*, or *Ce Ci*: but *ſca*, *ſco*, *ſcu*, quaſi *ska*, *sko*, *sku*; Which are altogether in lieu thereof.

ſco. **Scoffe**, **Scrog-gin**, **ſcope**, **ſcore**, **ſcot**, **ſcould**, **ſcold**, **ſcoure**.

ſcu. **Scud**, **ſcuffle**, **ſcull**, **ſcum**, **ſcup-pit**, **ſcoope**.

Ska. ſko. ſku. This combination before *A*, *O*, and *V*, is unneceſſarily inſerted, by reaſon we make very little uſe thereof, as I ſaid in *Sca*, notwithſtanding I grant they may be uſed, aſwell as *ſca*, *ſco*, *ſcu*, becauſe they imply the ſame force. But the beſt of our Orthographiſts in that kinde uſe onely *C*, I preſume for this reaſon, in reſpect the Latin admits no *K*, in it ſelfe, and it is our glory to come as nigh the Latin as we can. But before *E*, and *I*, in that nature, *Sk* is alwayes uſed, and *Sc*, which before either of thoſe vowels, imply no more but *S* (as I ſaid before) after the manner of the Latin.

Waſhed,

Walked, Shelton, ſkeure, muſket. ſke.

Skip, ſkiffe, ſkill, ſkim, ſkin, ſkip, ſkit, ſkirt. ſki.

This combination we had from the Greeks; though now it be our owne, we make little uſe of it. In *A, O*, or *V*, *Ch* ſounds *K*, as in *Schole* (the name of a village) *Schoole* or place of learning. But in *E* and *I*, *C* is omitted in pronunciation, as appeares in *ſchedule*; *ſchiſme*, which onely *quaſi ſiſme*, as we generally pronounce it. ſcha.

Scrabble, ſcrag, ſcramble, ſcrall, the Verbe, **ſcrap, ſcratch, ſcrawle**, or bill in writing. ſcra.

Screake, ſcreek, ſcrew. Deſcrie, ſcribbe, ſcrip, ſcro, ſcrot; ſcrue, ſcrub, Scroop. ſcre. ſcri.

Shackle, ſhade, ſhad-dow, ſhaft, ſhag, ſhake, ſhall, ſhamway, ſhame, ſhape, ſhare, ſhave. ſha.

Shed, ſhee, ſhell, ſhew, Shelfanger, the name of a towne. ſhe.

Shib-ley, ſhift, ſhill, ſhim, ſhine, ſhip, Shirley, ſhit, Shipdham, the name of a towne. ſhi.

Shock, ſhod (for *ſhoo'd*) **ſhooke, ſhole, ſhone** (the preterperfect tenſe of ſhine) **ſhop, ſhort, ſhot, ſhow, ſhovell.** ſho.

Shublie, ſhucke, ſhud, ſhug, ſhuffle, ſhun, ſhut. ſhu.

S in the beginning of any word is alwayes proper.

Shee, ſhew, ſhi, ſhift, ſhib (a word of no uſe) **ſho, Shropham** (the name of a village) **ſhrowd, ſhrow**, which is better written **ſhew**: **ſhru, ſhrub, ſhrump.** ſhra. ſhro.

This combination is proper, though not much uſed (as you ſee) by reaſon of the abundance of conſonants, which the Latines eſpecially abhorre.

Slab, ſlacke, ſlad, ſlake, ſlam, ſlander, ſlap, ſlat. ſla.

ſle. **Miſled** (or **mizled**, of *miſle*, or *mizle*) for that which comes of the compound Verb *miſ-lead*, is *miſled*. **Sleeke**, **ſlender**, **ſleep**, **ſlept**, **ſlew**.

ſli. **Slick**, **ſlid**, **ſlift**, **ſlig**, (a word out of uſe) **ſlime**, **ſlip**, **ſlit**, **ſlive**.

ſlo. **Slod**, **ſlop**, **ſlow**.

ſlu. **Slub-ber**, **ſlug-gard**, **ſlut**.

Sma. **Smack**, **ſmall**, **ſmart**.

ſme. **Smell**, **ſmelt**.

ſmi. **Smile**, **ſmit**, **ſmite**.

ſmo. **Smock**, **ſmote**, **ſmot**.

ſmu. **Smug**, **Smutter**. *Sme* in the end of a word hath its peculiar pronunciation, which you ſhall ſee hereafter, when we treat of the Liquids ſeverally.

Sna. **Snack**, **ſnaffle**, **ſnake**, **ſnatle**, **Snape**, **ſnap**, **ſnarle**, **ſnaſt**.

ſne. **Sneake**, **ſnellin**, **ſnew**, the preterperfect tenſe of the Verb *ſnow*.

ſni. **Snib**, **ſnick**, **ſnip**, **ſnirle** (which ſome write *ſnurle*) **ſnieze**.

ſno. **Snozle**, **ſnoze**, **ſnot**, **ſnow**, **ſnozt**.

ſnu. **Snuck**, **ſnuffe**.

ſpa. **Spake**, **ſpall**, **ſpan**, **ſpare**, **ſpar**, **ſpat**, **ſpaw**.

ſpe. **Speck**, **ſped**, **ſpell**, **ſpend**, **ſpert**.

ſpi. **Spice**, **ſpig-got**, **ſpike**, **ſpill**, **ſpindle**, **ſpit**.

ſpo. **Spoke** (or *ſpake*, the preterperfect tenſe of the Verb *ſpeake*) *o* ſhort: and **ſpoke** of a Cart-wheele, where *o* is long: **ſpot**, **ſpoyt**, **ſpoyle**, *o* long: **ſpouſe**.

ſpu. **Spud**, **ſpue**, the Verb, to vomit: **ſpun**, **ſpurne**.

ſqua. **Squabble**, **ſquad**, **ſquall**, **ſquat**, **ſqueake**.

ſqui. **Squib**, **ſquit-ter**. This combination is made little uſe of, but in words more barbarous. *S* proper, *q* ſounds *k*, *u*, *w*.

Stab

Stab, ſtack, ſtaffe (quaſi *ſtafe*, *A* long) **ſtag, ſtake, ſtall, ſtam, ſtand, ſtarre, ſtart, ſtave** the Verb. ſta.

Steady, Sebbin, wor-ſted, Stegwell, ſtealth, ſtem of *ſyſtema*, and **ſteame** or *vapour*, **ſtip, Stephen, ſtew** the Verb, **ſtew'd, ſtewes.** ſte.

Stick, ſtiffe, ſtile, ſtint, ſtip, ſtir, Styx for Hell among the Poets. ſti.

Stock, Stoke, ſtole, ſtolne, ſtop, ſtow. ſto.

Stub, ſtuck, ſtud, ſtuffe, Stuke, ſtunt, ſturdy, ſtutter, ſtug (a vulgar word.) ſtu.

Strake, Strand, ſtraw, ſtray. ſtra.

Miniſtred, ſtreake, Strelly, ſtretch, ſtrew, the preterperfect tenſe of *ſtrow*. ſtre.

Strick, ſtrike, ſtrife, ſtribe, ſtrip. ſtri.

Strock, ſtroke, ſtrooke, ſtrop, ſtrobe of *ſtrive*, **ſtrow, de-ſtroy.** ſtro.

Struck, ſtruggle, ſtumpet, ſtrut. ſtru.

Swab, ſwack (an obſolete word) **ſwaddle, per-ſwade, ſwagger, ſwallow, ſwam** of *ſwim*, **ſwamp, ſwan, ſwap, ſwart, ſware, ſwaſher, ſweat, ſweat** (quaſi *ſwet*, the preterperfect tenſe of *ſweat*) **ſwarve, ſway.** ſwa.

Swell, ſwept, an-ſwer. ſwe.

Swib-ble (a barbarous word) **ſwitch, ſwill, ſwim, ſwine, ſwipe, ſwilke, Switzer,** which we call *Swiſſer*. ſwi.

Swore (for *ſware*) of the Verbe *ſweare*, **ſword, ſwound.** In *ſwound W* is ſcarcely pronounced at all, and but moderately in *ſword*, and *ſwore*. ſwo.

Swulke, ſwut, which is better both written and pronounced *Soot*. ſwu.

Tabby (the name of a ſtuffe) **tackling, taffeta, tag, take, tall, tale, tame, tammy, tan, tap, tarre, tar-tar, taſt, tatter, tax.** Ta.

te. Hoisted, teeke, tell, tele (a kind of wild-fowle) temz or temse, tend, minister, tetter, teat, tew.

ti. Tib, tickle, tide, tie, tiffle, tig, tike, till, tile, time, timorous, tin, tine of a forke, tip, antique, tire, entice, advertise, 'tis (*per Aphæresin*, for *it is*, contraction *inter Poetas usitatissima*) which hee that reads Poets must needs be acquainted with, *I* short, in *'tis*, *S quasi Z*.

Phthisick of *Phthisis*, a disease which the Greeks call φθίσις, the Latines *Phthisis*, or *affectus marasmodes*, and *marasmus*, we by the generall terme of *Consumption*, as indeed it is *Consumptio totius*, &c.

Ptisand, or *Ptizon*: I set these words here as they occurre, having no fitter place, in regard of the generall pronunciation of them. They be both Greeke words; neither indeed have we any such combination as either of them, in our owne tongue, for *Ptolomie* is a proper name and Greeke word too. The first we vulgarly pronounce *quasi Tisick*, the second *Tisand*, the third *Tolomie*, for to *P* before *T* we scarcely give any sound at all, when it happens thus, as you see very rarely; which made, I might not altogether omit them. But now to returne to *Ti*, from whence we are digressed.

Artist, abortive, ty or tie, the Verb.

to. To, the word being a signe of the Dative case, &c. toe of a mans foot, the one alwayes written with *E*, the other alwayes without, the sound all one: tow, such as women spin: Tod, a proper name, Toad a venemous creature; tog, toll, or *ring*, quasi towle, Toll a proper name, *o* short, *L* accented, or acute; and so Millars toll, toll-booth, &c. tome, tone, top, toze, tosse, totter, stove, or *hot bath*, toy, tole *quasi* toze.

tu. Tub, tuck, stud, tuft, tug, tube, tull, tumbrell, tun, turkie,

turkie, tuſſock, tut, improperly uſed in pronunciation, for *to't* a contraction of *to it*, where *o* ought to ſound in a manner like *oo* dipthong.

Thack, a vulgar word, **Thames,** which we call **Tames, thank, that, thaw,** or diſſolve. **Tharton,** a proper name. Tha.

The, the article is alwaies written with *E* ſingle, as, *the houſe*, &c. but **thee** in the oblique caſes of the Pronoune *thou*, is alwaies written with *ee* dipthong. There ought like to be a diſtinction of ſound, though we ſeldome give it, between them. **Thed,** the termination of ſome Participles, whoſe Verbs end in *th*, as *bequeathed, bequeath*, and others whereby it is more properly expreſſed. **Theft, them, then, there,** the Adverbe, and **their** the Pronoune (thus alwayes in writing diſtinguiſhed, though in ſound they ſeem all one.) **Thetford, theiſe,** or **theſe, thetbe** (the Verb) which ſome write **thiebe,** becauſe **thiefe** is uſually written ſo. **They** wh^ch ſounds *quaſi* **thay, gather, altogether,** &c. the.

Thick, thigh of a mans body, (*gh* not ſounded) **thimble, thin, thine** (in one *Th* hath a briske ſound, in the latter a flat) **thirſty, this, thite** (a word only uſed among the vulgars) **thy.** thi.

Thoke (uſed onely of countrey people, and old women) **thoſe, thou, though.** tho.

Thumb, thurle (a word obſolete) **thus, Thurton.** thu.

Th hath originally a brisk ayre, or an aſpirate and nimble faculty in pronunciation, after the manner of the Greek θ or *Theta* (whoſe force it ought to retaine) whence I ſuppoſe the Saxons fetch'd it, for from them we had it. Notwithſtanding that tyrannicall uſurper Cuſtome (brought in at firſt by careleſneſſe) hath in many of our words wreſted it from its proper

and native force, to a duller, more heavy, and flat ſound, as in theſe, *that, the,* both Article and Pronoune, *them, then, there,* and *their, theſe, they, thou, thine, thy, this, thoſe, though, thus, thence: fatham* (which ſome pronounce *fadam*) *brothell, further, thither, father, Northerne, worthy, heathen*; and generally in words ending in *ther, thed, theth, theſt,* and their participles of the preſent tenſe ending in *thing*, as *brother, breathed, breatheth* (which is better onely *breathes*) and therefore we ſhall ſeldome uſe *theth*, as in our Etymologicall part will further appeare: *bequeatheſt, bequeathing.* And in words ending in *therne*, as *Southerne.* Whereto add *burthen, farthing, murther,* and the words we recited of this ſort for *th* finall in *ath.* The reſt be all proper, as in *thank, theft, third,* &c. In *burthen* and *murther,* many pronounce *Th*, like *d*: which promiſcuous uſe of *D* and *Th*, deſcended hereditarily to us from the Saxons.

Thra. **Thrace, thrall, thrumb, thruſt, thruttle** (which is obſolete.)

thre. **Thred, threaten** (where *Ea* ſounds but *E* ſhort) **threw** of *throw.*

thri. **Thrive, Thrilkin, thrip, thrice, thribe,** *i* ſhort, the preterperfect tenſe of *thrive.*

thro. **Throb, through, throp** (the termination of ſome few proper names) **throw** the Verbs, **throwes**, or paines, belonging to a woman.

thru. **Thruſt,** &c. *Th* before *R* alwaies proper.

Thwa. **Thwart, thwack, thwilke** (a word obſolete.)

This combination I remember not any where properly uſed but in *thwart,* nor do I commend the uſe, more than for neceſſity, of ſuch as are thus tedious and difficult to produce. Our beſt Maſters that *Latium* ever knew, rejected them, and let us ſtrive to come as nigh them as we can.

Trab,

Trab, tract, trade or handicraft, **trade** the preter-perfect tenſe of *tread*, in lieu of *trode*: **trammell, traine, trap, trattle, ſtraw, tray.** Tra.

Tread, tred, the termination of diverſe words; **trell** likewiſe a termination, **tremble, Trent, Trepan, diſtreſſe, treat, trey**, an inſtrument Dairy-maids are well acquainted with. tre.

Tribe, trice, tri'd (a participle of *trie*) **trig, trick, trim, Trincalo, trip, trite**, or worne out of uſe like the word. tri.

Trode of *tread*, **trough, troll, trot, trow, Troy, trowle, trouble**, which we call *truble*. tro.

Truck, true, trug, trull, trundle, truſt. In this combination nothing is difficult. tru.

Twaites, twaine, twelve, twine, twiſt. The firſt is a proper name, the ſecond growne out of faſhion, the third and laſt neceſſary and proper, the fourth uſefull enough. More I remember not: their pronunciation is not hard. Twa.

Evade, Vafer, valley, vamp, vant, vant-guard, *T* not ſounded, **varlet, vaſt, Vaux** commonly called *Voſſe*. Va.

View, ved, an uſuall termination of many Participles, **vent, Verte**, or light green, a terme in Heraldry, **veſt, inveigh.** ve.

Vice, provide, vie, village, vinyard, vertue, or **virtue, ad-viſe, revive.** vi.

Vogue (or agitation, a French word) **volley** of ſhot, **vote, vow.** vo.

V in the beginning of a ſyllable before any other vowell, is alwaies a conſonant, as like before *E* finall, as we already ſaid. But in Engliſh it never precedes it ſelfe in the ſame combination; in Latin often, as in *vultus*, vu.

vultus, and what comes of *volo*, &c. except in the word *vulgar*, and the derivatives thereof, which we have immediately from the Latin word *vulgus*.

wa. **wade**, **wafe**, a word little uſed; **wag**, **weigh**, *quaſi* **wai**, **wake**, **wall**, **wamble**, **wan**, of *win* the Verbe; **wane**, or decreaſe of the Moone, **ware**, **warre**, **wag**, **waſh**, **wabe**, **way**, **waite**, **walter**, which we call *quaſi* **water**.

we. **web**, **wecker**, **wed**, **we**, **wef**, **weeke**, **well**, **wen**, **wept**, **were**, **wert**, **weſt**, **wet**, **weabe**.

wi. **wicked**, **wide**, **widdow**, **wife**, **wigmore**, **wild** (*i* long) **wimble**, **wilderneſſe**, *i* ſhort; **wine**, **window**, **wipe**, **wire**, **wiſh**, **wit**, **wive** the Verb; **wir**.

wo. **wood** (quaſi *wud*) **woe** the ſubſtantive, *o* long, for *miſery*; **woo**, or *ſue*, which ſome write **woe**, but falſly; **wooke**, or **awoke**, *awaked*, of the Verbe *wake*; **wool**, quaſi *wul*; **womb** (*o* long, *B* not ſounded) **wone** or **wan**, of *win* the Verb. **wort**, **wozle** (where note that *o* after *W*, before *R*, ſounds alwayes U, as *wort*, quaſi *wurt*, &c. **wot**, **wozled**, **wozzey**, which we call vulgarly **wurrow**.

W never precedes *u* in any word that I remmember, but alwaies aſſumes *o* in lieu thereof.

Where note, that *W* in the beginning of any word or ſyllable, is alwayes a Conſonant: and never uſed as a vowell, but in the ends of words, or ſometimes for difference ſake, being put after a Vowell in the nature of a Tripthong, &c. except onely that Cuſtome hath ſo prevailed to write it in ſome few words in lieu of *u*, as *perſwade*, *ſweare*, *ſword*, &c. where it hath the ſame force with *u*.

wha. **whale**, **wharle**, **whart**, **what**, **whay**.

whe. **when**, **where**, **whet**, **wheat**, **whence**, **whether**.

whine,

whins, whim, whip, whirle-wind, whist, white, why. wh.

who, the pronoune, **whole, whom**, (in these *o* sounds *oo* dipthong) **whole, whore**, *o* long, *w* not pronounced. who.

wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrastle, be-wray. wra.

wrest, wret, wren, wretham, *E* short. wre.

wright, as **mill-wright**, &c. **write**, the Verbe, to *write* with a pen, where you may note their difference in Orthographie. **wring, writ** of *write*, and **wrut** or *Prorsus* in Law. **wrie**, or **wry, awry**, &c. wri.

wrong, wrote, of *write*; **wrotham**, a townes name. wro.

wrung, the preterperfect tense of *wring*; **wrungey**. wru.

Example (w^th^ the vulgar sort call *Sample*) **exempt.** Xa.

Exemplifie, Xenophon a Grecian Philosopher. xe.

Exil'd or *exiled*. **Exotique, exustion**, which indeed is *ex-ustion* of *exuro*. xi.

This we have from the Greeks, and (as you see) rarely used in any English word but *example*, and the derivatives thereof. The rest where *X* precedes are chiefly Greek.

Yaune, or rather **yawne**, for to gape; **yag**, a vulgar word. Ya.

Yap, or little curre; **yard, yall.**

Yell, yes, yet, yield, yesterday. ye.

You, youth, yonder, young, yonker (a barbarous word) **yolke** of an egge, which they commonly call *yelke*. *Y* before a vowell alwayes consonant. yo.

Zanche (a Scottish name) **zealous, row-zed.** This we have like from the Greeks. For *zeale* comes from *Zelotes*, the Greek word, &c. And thus much of syllables mixt. Za. ze.

Of the foure Liquids, L, M, N, R, *when they happen in the end of a word.*

NOtwithſtanding in the diviſion of Conſonants, I merrily ſaid, Liquids were onely made to ſuit a Ladies mouth: yet in reſpect experience finds the neceſſity, that enforceth the generall acceptance of them in our Tongue; I have thought good to propoſe this little Treatiſe of them in peculiar: the rather, in regard I have, in the ſyllables mixt, as occaſion was offered, ſo often had relation hereto.

Liquids therefore (which the Latines call *Liquida*) take their denomination from their clearneſſe of ſound; as, of all the conſonants, comming higheſt the perfection of a vowell; which we above the Latines or any other Language, by Triall in ſome caſes approve. And this may ſerve for a deſcription of them, to wit, ſuch ſemivowels as can partly of themſelves produce an imperfect ſyllable. Their number foure, *viz. L, M, N, R,* common both to the Latines and us. Their uſe in ſome caſes more with us than them, in ſome leſſe. For in the beginning or middle of a word, we need not their diſtinction; unleſſe it be, becauſe *L* and *R* be moſt incident to combinations, under any other conſonant, wherein there is an aptitude of combining. But in the end of many words their fault is ſuch, that whereas the Latines call them but ſemivowels, or halfe vowels, they deſerve of us to be entituled three-quarter vowels at leaſt, in that the chiefe force of the ſyllable relies upon them. For example, when any Liquid after another Conſonant in the ſame ſyllable terminates a word, as onely joyned with *E* finall, or *Es* plurall, where *E* is the

the ſame. The pronunciation of that ſyllable conſiſts chiefly by vertue of the Liquid, as in *ble, bles*; *cre, cres*; *ſme, ſmes*; *gne, gnes*, &c. which we will more particularly inſtance, in words exemplar. Where note *L*, and *R*, are the two Principle, as of moſt uſe in this kinde, and combined with moſt conſonants: The other two leſſe uſefull, and more rarely happening.

L therefore may be thus combined under *b, c, d, f, g, k, p, ſ, t, x, z.* as in *fable, uncle, fidle, triſle, ſtruggle, ſickle, apple, miſle, caſtle, axle, drizle*, which ſome write *driſle*, nor do I diſallow it. Theſe taken in the plurall number of ſuch as be ſubſtantives, produce theſe words, *fables, uncles, fidles, triſles, ſickles, apples, caſtles, axles*; and in the third perſon ſingular of ſuch as be Verbs, come *Struggles, miſles, drizles*, &c. and diverſe other of the ſame nature, proceeding from theſe conſonants. Their pronunciation we will ſpecifie under one generall head of them altogether; when we have examined the reſt.

R generally may be combined under *b, c, d, f, g, p, t, w*. But taken in the ſenſe, is ſeldome put after any but *c, g*, and *w*. In many words with the two former it remaines invariable in this kinde, as in *acre, maugre*, &c. Combined with *w*, in this imperfect manner, may, and often is altered by interpoſing the *E* between *W* and *R*, and ſo made a perfect ſyllable, as in *towre*, or *tower*, both which be according to Orthography. Notwithſtanding I moſt commend the latter altogether, as a ſubſtantive; the former as a verb for diſtinction ſake.

N in our Engliſh Tongue is onely combined under *S*, as appeares by the table of ſyllables mixt.

N onely under *G* at the end of a word, and that for the moſt part in ſuch words as we take immediately

from the Latine, as *condigne*, of *condignus*; *oppugne*, of *oppugno* the Verb, *benigne*, of *benignus*; &c. *M* we find thus combined, chiefly in words either mediately or immediately comming from the Greeke; as will appeare by comparing this place with our treatise of *asme*, in the syllables mixt.

The manner of pronouncing them is thus as followes. Frame your voice as if you would sound all the letters, and withall the *E*; but so soone as you have pronounced the two consonants, there stop, and omit the *E*. As for example.

ble,	in	*fable*,	Pronounce as they were onely	*bl*,	quasi	*fabl.*
cle,		*uncle*,		*cl*,		*uncl.*
dle,		*fidle*,		*dl*,		*fidl.*
fle,		*trifle*,		*fl*,		*trifl.*
gle,		*angle*,		*gl*,		*angl.*
ple,		*graple*,		*pl*,		*grappl.*
tle,		*mantle*,		*tl*,		*mantl.*
cre,		*acre*,		*cr*,		*acr.*
gre,		*agre*,		*gr*,		*agr.*
sme,		*baptisme*,		*sm*,		*baptism.*
gne,		*benigne*,		*gn*,		*benign.*

And so in the rest, whensoever they shall happen thus combined in the end of a word. As likewise when these combinations befall with *es* finall, being either the plurals to these substantives of the singular number, or the third person singular in the present tense of the indicative mood of such as be Verbes, you shall pronounce them altogether with the omission of *E*, as more plainely appeares in this ensuing Table.

bles,

Being finall, as in		You ſhall as they were		As if the words recited were written	
bles,	*fables,*	———	*bls,*	———	*fabls.*
cles,	*uncles,*		*cls,*		*uncls.*
dles,	*ſadles,*		*dls,*		*ſaddls.*
ſtles,	*ſtiſtles,*		*ſts,*		*ſtiſts.*
gles,	*ſtraggles,*		*gls,*		*ſtraggls.*
ples,	*apples,*		*pls,*		*appls.*
tles,	*mantles,*		*tls,*		*mantls.*
cres,	*acres,*		*crs,*		*acrs.*
gres,	*tigres,*		*grs,*		*tigrs.*
ſmes,	*baptiſmes,*		*ſms,*		*baptiſms.*
gnes,	*oppugnes,*		*gns,*		*oppugns.*

Where though we have in theſe tables plainely demonſtrated their pronunciation by way of Orthoepie; yet in what concernes Orthography or right writing, *E*, in theſe or the like words appertaining to either of the tables, ought not at any rate to be omitted. Since it would argue a greater imperfection in our Tongue to propoſe a ſyllable without the Character, than the force of a vowell, in that we attribute a further faculty to the Liquids, than to the *E*, taken in this manner: Which ſerves as a Cypher in Arithmetick, to fill up, or ſupply a roome, but onely to add the greater vigour to the precedent Letters. And whereas ſome would have *acres, Tygres*, and diverſe others of this kinde, to be written *akers, tigers*, &c. would cuſtome ſo permit, I for my part ſhould never refuſe the accepting a perfect ſyllable, for an imperfect: by imperfect meaning, ſuch as be produced without the perfect force of a vowell. For further ſatisfaction in any thing hereto concerning, I remit you to my former treatiſes; not loving Tautologies, more than for neceſſity.

Certaine briefe Rules of ſpelling reduced to a method.

BY ſpelling I underſtand the due ordring of ſyllables in a juſt proportion, as they are to be together comprehended under their ſeverall accents: or a certain way of attributing to every ſyllable its true quantity or meaſure in the number of letters therto belonging; whether as an integrall part of a word, or conſtituting the whole.

To this is requiſite firſt to know the number of ſyllables in every word, then their diviſion.

For the number, we will produce a generall inſtance, though not without its exceptions.

The Latines have it as an infallible and certaine rule in this kind: That ſo many vowels or dipthongs, as are in a word, ſo many ſyllables. But we muſt frame it in the Engliſh Tongue with more circumſtance, which ſhall be thus.

So many vowels, as occurre in any word, to be produced under diverſe accents, or with ſeverall motions of breathing, ſo many ſyllables.

I put this diſtinction as a reſtraint to the generality of the rule, by reaſon of theſe exceptions.

Firſt of the dipthongs, where two vowels comming together, are joyntly comprehended under one accent.

Secondly, of the Tripthongs, where three vowels are together combined in one ſyllable.

Thirdly, of *E* finall; which (as I ſaid before) ſerves either to make the precedent vowel long, that goes before it in the ſame ſyllable, as in *Alchymie*, where *A* is ſhort, and *ale*, where *A* is made long by *E* ſucceeding *L*: or for a difference in the pronunciation of *G*, as in *rang*, of ring; and *range* or ſtray, &c. Or to add ſome life

life and vigour to a Liquid in the producing a ſyllable, as you lately heard in the liquids.

Laſtly, of *E* in *es* finall, by me already ſo often mentioned, to wit, when *S* in the plurall number is added to ſuch words as exact *E* finall in the Orthography of the ſingular: for in this caſe, *E* in *es* hath in it ſelfe no force; unleſſe the conſonant preceding in the ſingular number, be either *C*, *G*, or *S*; and then *E* in the plurall number before *S* finall, maketh a diſtinct ſyllable, as in *ace*, *aces*; *age*, *ages*; *noſe*, *noſes*: as likewiſe after either of theſe combinations *ch*, or *ſh*; as in *Church*, *Churches*; *aſh*, *aſhes*, &c. The ſame rule for *es* plurall in Subſtantives, holds in all reſpects effectuall in *es* finall in the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe of the Indicative mood. Wherefore I ſhall not need to inſtance any further particulars, concerning that; unleſſe I would be unneceſſarily tedious, which is farre beſides my meaning. As for certaine adverbs and prepoſitions which might hitherto be reduced, I referre them to the Readers obſervation; leaſt in ſtriving to be ſo exact, I might produce a mountaine of a molehill.

Theſe foure exceptions therefore duly pondered, and had reſpect unto, the number of ſyllables will eaſily occurre, being otherwiſe equall with the number of the vowels. And thus much for the number; now for the diviſion of ſyllables, as they ought to be diſtinguiſhed truly one from another.

This then we will endeavour to illuſtrate in theſe few enſuing rules.

Firſt therefore when two vowels come together in the middle of a word, not combined, that is, not being a dipthong, but ſeverally to be pronounced, then for the

the diviſion of the ſyllables, you ſhall take the former vowell, as proper to the former ſyllable; the latter to the enſuing. Likewiſe when two conſonants come ſo together, put the one conſonant to the former ſyllable, the other to the latter, as in *tri-vi-all*, *lar-ger*. Except the two conſonants occurring in the middle of the word be one of the combinations inſtanced in the table of ſyllables mixt, which be theſe, *bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *cr*, *dr*, *dw*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gr*, *gh*, *kn*, *pl*, *pr*, *ph*, *ſc*, *ſk*, *ſh*, *ſl*, *ſm*, *ſn*, *ſp*, *ſq*, *ſt*, *ſw*, *th*, *tr*, *tw*, *wh*, *wr*; for all thoſe combinations that are apt to begin a word, are likewiſe apt to begin a ſyllable, and therefore ought not to be divided in the ſpelling. But whenſoever they happen otherwiſe together, either ſeverall conſonant doubled, they be alwaies diſtinguiſhed in the diviſion of the ſyllables; unleſſe when it happens in the end of a word, that two conſonants be unneceſſarily doubled, as in *be-ginne*, which is no more but *begin*.

Secondly, when any ſingle conſonant thus occurres in the middle of a word of diverſe ſyllables, you ſhall end the precedent ſyllable at the vowell, and let the conſonant fall to that ſucceeds; for no ſyllable in the middle of a word can end in a conſonant, unleſſe the ſyllable following hath another to begin withall, except it be in words derivative, or compounded, where every ſyllable exacts the letters appropriate to the ſimple word, as ſhall anon be further inſtanced.

Thirdly, when three conſonants ſo happen together, you ſhall divide them in this manner: If the firſt be a ſingle conſonant, and the two latter a combination, take up the ſingle conſonant in the former ſyllable, and let the other two fall to the latter: and ſo *è contra*; for it's requiſite that two of them be a combination, and be

thus

thus divided, unleſſe perchance it may ſo happen, that *H* interpoſeth the two extreme conſonants (which very rarely is ſeen but in the beginning of a word) and ſo make a ſemi-double combination; for then all conſonants fall to the latter ſyllable, as in *be-ſhrew*. Theſe kinde of combinations be onely in ſome peculiar words, and not much uſuall, eſpecially *Chr*, *Phr*, *Scr*, *Sch*, *Shr*, *Str*, *Thr*, more frequently occurre.

4 If foure Conſonants come together (as more cannot) and make a double combination, they muſt be equally divided. But if the firſt be a ſingle conſonant, and the other combined, take up the ſingle conſonant, and let the other three fall, as in *con-ſtraine*, *en-thrall*: ſo *è contra*.

5 If three vowels come together, not being a Tripthong, or combined in one ſyllable. If the former be a dipthong, and the other a ſingle vowell, as in *bayard*, take up the dipthong in the firſt ſyllable, and let the vowell fall to the latter: and ſo on the contrary part.

6 If *X*, as it often doth occurre in the middle of a word, you ſhall alwaies take it up in the former ſyllable, though there be no other conſonant follow wherewith to begin the latter: becauſe it implies the force of *cs*, which is no combination that can begin a ſyllable (in the Engliſh or Latin, but uſuall in the Greeke) end it may, and frequently doth.

Laſtly, when two complete words are compounded, or together united in one, you ſhall in the ſpelling have reſpect unto them, as they were both ſimple; as in *ſave-guard*, which hath but two ſyllables. The like is to bee had in Derivatives,

or words derived, which have alwayes relation to their primitives, though ſomtimes by way of mediation, as in *ſtrength-en* of *ſtrength*; *ſtrength-en-ing* of *ſtrengthen*, &c. where *E* in the middle ſyllable is often cut off by *Syncope*, and made *ſtrength'ning*.

For a concluſion of this treatiſe, we will onely add a word or two concerning *Ti* in the middle of a word.

Ti, before a vowell that is to begin another ſyllable in the ſame word, is alwayes *ci* or *ſi* in pronunciation, except it followes *X*, or *S*; or that the ſyllable following be but an addition to a complete word ending in *ti*, happening uſually in adjectives of the comparative and ſuperlative degrees of compariſon; and participles, whoſe verbs had their termination in *ti*, or *ty*, as in *lofty, loftier, loftieſt*; *mighty, mightier, mightieſt*. *Pitty, pittying, pitted*, &c. which be the uſuall terminations of ſuch words. Or laſtly, where it precedes *es* finall, as in *citties*, *unties*, where it is all but one ſyllable &c. For in theſe caſes *ti* remaines allwaies proper, otherwiſe not. And ſo let this ſuffice our preſent purpoſe concerning this ſubject.

These hard words mentioned are wittingly omitted, perceiving the volume to ariſe to too big a bulk beyond the Authour his intention or expectation.

Onely here for the further practice of little ones, that their parents may need to buy them no other book for the reading Engliſh, we have here annexed ſome hard words confuſedly compoſed, though in an Alphabeticall order; and after them the firſt Chapter of S. Matthew, *to inure them a little to thoſe Hebrew names.*

Abbreviation, Acknowledgment, Addiction, &c.

The

The first Chapter of S. Matthew.

THe booke of the generation of Jesus Christ, the sonne of David, the sonne of Abraham.

2 Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren.

3 And Judas begat Phares, and Zara of Thamar, and Phares begat Esrom, and Esrom begat Aram.

4 And Aram begat Aminadab, and Aminadab begat Naasson, and Naasson begat Salmon.

5 And Salmon begat Boos of Rachab, and Booz begat Obed of Ruth, and Obed begat Jesse.

6 And Jesse begat David the king, and David the king begat Solomon of her that had been the wife of Urias.

7 And Solomon begat Roboam, and Roboam begat Abia, and Abia begat Asa.

8 And Asa begat Josophat, and Josaphat begat Joram, and Joram begat Ozias.

9 And Ozias begat Joatham, and Joatham begat Achaz, and Achaz begat Ezekias.

10 And Ezekias begat Manasses, and Manasses begat Amon, and Amon begat Josias.

11 And Josias begat Jechonias and his brethren, about the time they were carried away to Babylon.

12 And after they were brought to Babylon, Jechonias begat Salathiel, and Salathiel begat Zorobabel.

13 And Zorobabel begat Abiud, and Abiud begat Eliakim, and Eliakim begat Azor.

14 And Azor begat Sadoc, and Sadoc begat

Achim, and Achim begat Eliud.

15 And Eliud begat Eleazar, and Eleazar begat Matthan, and Matthan begat Jacob.

16 And Jacob begat Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom was borne Jesus, who is called Christ.

17 So all the generations from Abraham to David, are fourteene generations: And from David untill the carrying away into Babylon, are fourteen generations: And from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ, are fourteen generations.

18 Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: when as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph (before they came together) she was found with childe of the Holy Ghost.

19 Then Joseph her husband being a iust man, and not willing to make her a publike example, was minded to put her away privily.

20 But while he thought on these things, behold, the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dreame, saying, Joseph thou sonne of David, feare not to take unto thee Mary thy wife; for that which is conceived in her, is of the Holy Ghost.

21 And she shall bring forth a Sonne, and thou shalt call his Name Jesus: for he shall save his people from their sinnes.

22 (Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the Prophet, saying,

23 Behold a Virgin shall be with childe, and shall bring forth a Sonne, and they shall call his Name

Name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us.)

24. Then Joſeph being raiſed from ſleep, did as the Angel of the Lord had bidden him, and took unto him his wife:

25 And knew her not till ſhe had brought forth her firſt borne Sonne, and he called his Name Jeſus.

But now it is time that we leave our childiſh digreſſions, and perſiſt with what more directly intends to our Scope. Suppoſing therefore the premiſes inſtructions enough, for the ſpelling, and finding out any Engliſh word; or in what may concerne the letters either ſeverall or combined; it onely remaines, that we ſay ſomwhat of the ſtops, or pauſes, between ſentence and ſentence, for the more renable (as we call it) and diſtinct reading. Which notwithſtanding it properly belongs to Orthography: yet by reaſon Orthographie and Orthoepie be neceſſarily ſo concomitant (as being impoſſible to be perfect in the one without the other) and we have ſo promiſcuouſly uſed them, to ſhew their difference as occaſion ſerved; we have thought fit to inſert this briefe peculiar treatiſe hereof, as a Concluſion to our Engliſh Orthoepie; eſpecially ſince we have made that the chiefe title to this little booke (as chiefly undertaking what thereto appertaines) and that the knowledge of theſe ſtops or points is no leſſe conducible, and hypothetically neceſſary to diſtinct and ready reading (the perfection of Orthoepie) than to Orthographie, or right writing: though I will not further inferre, knowing it ſo requiſite to both.

Theſe ſtops therefore are by the Latines termed *Comma*; *Comma-colon*; *colon*; *periodus*; *Interrogatio*; *Parentheſis*; *Exclamatio*; *Apoſtrophe, ſive contractionis nota, vel ſignum.*

Their number (you ſee eight) their figure and uſe enſues.

The *Comma* hath its place at the foot of the line, and is marked with a ſemi-circular forme like an halfe Moone decreſcent thus (,) The uſe onely in long ſentences, in the moſt convenient places to make a ſmall pauſe for the neceſſity of breathing; or in Rhetoricall ſpeeches (where many words are uſed to one effect) to make a kinde of Emphaſis and deliberation for the greater majeſty or ſtate of the Elocution.

The *Comma colon*, as you ſee by the name, participates of both the *Comma* and the *Colon*; The one retaining his proper place, the other above the figure thus (;) This to the Ancients was not knowne; but now in no leſſe uſe than eſtimation, eſpecially among Rhetoricians. Who in their long winded ſentences, and reduplications, have it as a conſtant pack-horſe, to make ſome ſhort deliberation as it were of little ſentences, as the *Comma* doth of words; the time of pauſe about double that of the *Comma* generally, which yet is very ſmall.

The *Colon* (which we vulgarly call two prickes or points) is deciphered in the forme of two periods, the one at the foot, the other at the upper part of the body of the line, thus (:) It is chiefly uſed in the diviſion of ſentences, aud exacts halfe the pauſe of a *Period*; and halfe as much againe as a *Comma Colon*.

The *Period* is onely a ſingle point, ſet at the lower part of the body of the line thus (.) This is altogether uſed

uſed at the end of every ſpeech or ſentence, as the name it ſelfe implies (being derived from the Greek) and ſignifies *concluſion*. The pauſe or diſtance of ſpeaking hereto appropriate is ſometime more, ſometime leſſe: for (ſetting aſide the Epilogicall diſtinction, as it terminates whole treatiſes) when in the middle of a line it cuts off any integrall part of a complete Tractate, which goes not on with the ſame, but begins a new line, it requireth double the time of pauſe, that it doth when the Treatiſe perſiſts in the ſame line: being then foure times as long as a *Colon*, which in the ſame line is but twice.

I remember my ſinging-Maſter taught me to keep time, by telling from 1, to 4, according to the nature of the time which I was to keep, and I found the practice thereof much eaſe and certainty to me, till I was perfect in it. The ſame courſe I have uſed to my pupils in their reading, to inure them to the diſtinction of their pauſes, and found it no leſſe ſucceſſefull.

But here you muſt take notice, that many times this point or period marke is many times ſet after great or Capitall Letters ſingle; not for any pauſe or diſtance of time, but onely as a note of abbreviation of ſome proper name, or other word beginning with the ſame letter. Which you ſhall thus diſtinguiſh. For if the point ſucceeds ſuch a capitall letter, it argues onely an abbreviation, and no time of pauſe: but if the great letter ſucceeds the point, it argues onely a period pauſe, and no abbreviation. For as in Orthography ſuch abbreviations ought to be marked with ſuch a point; ſo every *Period* ought to have a Capitall Letter immediately ſucceeding.

The

The *Interrogation* point is figured thus (?) taking both name and uſe *ab interrogando*. Being onely uſed when any queſtion is asked. The pauſe it requires, is more or leſſe according to the matter and ſeriouſneſſe of the queſtion, but generally the ſame with the common *Period*, as it ordinarily fals in the middle of any treatiſe.

The *Parentheſis* hath the figure of two ſemi-circles or halfe Moones creſcent, and decreſcent, either inclining to other, thus (). For pauſe it requires as little as may be; exacting rather a diſtinction of *tone*, than diſtance of *time*. By reaſon the uſe of it only is, when any thing is introduced in a ſentence, which might be left out, and yet the other ſentence remaine entire.

The *Exclamation* point is moſt ſubject to interjections or converſions of the voice. It takes the name *ab exclamando*, the uſe from ſignes of exclamation and wonder. The marke it beares is this (!) The pauſe that belongs to it, is likewiſe to be reduced to that of the Period.

The *Apoſtrophe* or mark of contraction is variouſly ſubject (according to the place it poſſeſſes) to the three figures, *Apharesis*, *Syncope*, and *Apocope*: that is, according as the contraction be in the beginning, middle, or end of a word: as in *'twill*, *Apoſtrophe eſt Apharesis nota*, for *it will*: in *ſtrength'ning*, *Syncopes*: in *th'intent*, *Apocopes*, &c. The marke, as you ſee, the ſame with the *Comma*, onely the difference is of place, in that this ſtands over the upper part of the line where the contraction is; almoſt in the ſame manner that the Greeks ſet their note of aſpiration, where they intend to aſpirate any vowell. For pauſe of time, it hath none belonging to it, and therefore not ſo properly inſerted among

the

the points, or ſtops. But onely as I thought it convenient, by reaſon of the Character, which is neceſſary to be knowne and diſtinguiſhed.

Taken in the two firſt kindes, that is, by way of *Apharesis* and *Syncope*, it chiefly appertaines to Poets, who uſe it very frequently. By way of *Apocope*, it is incident likewiſe to Lawyers, as chiefly prone to cut off entailes, where, in their writings, two words occurre, whereof the former ends, and the latter beginnes with a vowell, they uſually combine theſe two words in one, by contracting the laſt vowell of the former, and including it in the other (as it often happens in ſuch, as to augment their owne liberties have infringed other mens) eſpecially *E* ſingle, as in *th' intent*, *th' Archangell*, &c. for *the intent*, *the Archangell*, &c. where after the common courſe of the world, *the weakeſt goe by the walls*, or rather the worſt, and the great word ingroſſeth in the leſſer, like uſurers and fiſhes. And thus much for *Apoſtrophe*.

This enſuing piece of non-ſenſe I have onely of purpoſe framed and hereto annexed to exemplifie further the uſe of the precedent Points in their ſeverall kinds, *per Erotema*.

Are there any certaine hiſtories (I pray you, if I may not too much interrupt you) that might induce a man of judgement to believe, that there are in nature ſuch creatures, as be call'd *Anthropophagi*, or man-eaters?

Oh Heavens! that ever any Scholler ſhould argue himſelfe of ſo much ignorance, as to propoſe ſuch a queſtion! Hath not *Plinie*? Hath not *Iſidore*? Hath not *Columbus*? Hath not *Albertus*?

have not the beſt of naturall Hiſtorians and Geographers ſufficiently depicted them? But whether they did it of their owne knowledge, as having ſeen them; or that they had it meerly from the relation of others, that I cannot tell. But they all agree in this: *India* (ſay they) hath certaine Iſlands wherein ſuch creatures be: *America* many; and ſome in *Africa*. Thus *India* is call'd their harbour; *America* their nurſe; *Africa* their home. Travellers, Merchants, Hiſtoriographers, report, aſſure, relate, partly what themſelves have ſeen; partly what approved in their wofull companions, left to be entombed in the bellies of thoſe monſters: while they themſelves with much adoe eſcaped, onely to be the dolefull narratours of ſo ſad a ſtory. But whereas ſome Philoſophers and Phyſitians ſtand to oppoſe, it cannot be in nature, neither that mans fleſh can nouriſh, or yeeld any nutriment: And whereas, on the other ſide, ſome produce arguments from experience, of ſavage beaſts, that will eat, devoure, and (had they ſufficient thereof) would live onely by ſuch; which argues they are nouriſhed by it; and thereupon conclude, if it affords nutriment to ſuch ſavage beaſts; why not to thoſe creatures, almoſt as ſavage as the wildeſt bruit (notwithſtanding as men they be potentially endued with reaſon; but that ſo reſtrained by the organs, and limited to ſenſe, as they may truly in a kinde be termed *Rationis expertes*) 'tis not here my purpoſe to diſpute, having already ſaid more of them than at firſt I intended.

Now therefore come we to make good our promiſe concerning ſome peculiar rules belonging to Orthographie. Wherein we ſhall endeavour to be as ſuccinct as may be, (leaſt our little volume riſes to too big a bulk)

bulk) eſpecially ſince we have ſo fully ſatisfi'd occaſion (perhaps above the Readers expectation) in our Treatiſe of ſyllables mixt, where you may finde many particulars might hitherto be reduced.

Certaine peculiar Rules of Orthography.

Orthography is the Art of right writing; as the Etymologie of the name in the Greeke Tongue implies, and the common acception among Grammarians approves. The difference between it and *Orthoepie*, who ſo underſtands their termes in Greek, may eaſily comprehend: the one appertaining to right ſpeaking, the other to right writing. *Orthography* (according to the preſent uſe) is chiefly verſed in the Letters, in reſpect of their Quantity; to wit, as they be decyphered in Capitall or leſſer Characters, and the knowledge how to diſpoſe of theſe in writing: *viz.* when to uſe great letters, when ſmall. And on the relation hereto ſhall our enſuing diſcourſe be chiefly grounded. For to inferre here a generall treatiſe of *Orthography*, according to the latitude of the terme, how it hath reference to the Letters, both ſingle and combined, and that as parts of a word; and ſo proceeding *methodo compoſitivâ*; to treat of theſe words, as part of a ſentence; and ſentences, as the integrall parts of a complete treatiſe; and how diſtinguiſhed by the points: were in a circular gyre to bring about a needleſſe repetition of what we have already bent the aime of all precedent diſcourſe; and for our owne purpoſe ſufficiently diſcuſſed; and (I thinke) enough to ſatisfie any reaſonable capacity: If not, ſince it is *facile inventis addere*, let any one enlarge the foundation which we (ſo farre

forth as our knowledge extends) have first laid in our English Tongue. But now to returne. Concerning the use of the Capitall Letters, therefore take these along with you.

1 Every Treatise, or written speech whatsoever, is to begin with a great letter, that is, to have the first letter of the first word of the Treatise, written or printed, with a Capitall, or great Character, in what hand or impression soever the discourse is to be delivered.

2 The same is to be observed in the beginning of every distinct sentence, or clause. For (as I said before) after every period point must ensue a great letter.

3 The pronoune, or word (*I*) must alwayes be written with a great letter; so must every proper name, or peculiar denomination of every individuall: as all the Attributes of God Almighty, the names of Angels, Saints, and evill spirits; the titles given by the Heathens to their faigned Gods ard Goddesses; the names of men and women of all sorts whatsoever, the names of moneths, winds, rivers, Cities, townes, Islands and Kingdoms: the particular name of any peculiar dog, horse, or beast of any kind soever: The first word of every verse, at least Heroique: any letter set for a number, as you had in the beginning of our Orthoepie: Any letter standing for any such, or the abbreviation as we there mentioned.

Lastly, all names or Titles of Magistrates, Arts, Offices, and Dignities, in what respect soever taken. In these, I say, altogether consists the use of Capitall Letters, in all other we use onely the smaller.

Where you may take notice, That in the abbreviations

ations I ſpake of to be written with great letters, I included not any ſuch Characterical abbreviation of a word, as & for *and*, þ for *the*, þ for *that*; and a thouſand more commonly occurring, beſides what every man hath peculiar to himſelfe, which onely experience and practice muſt make familiar to you: but thoſe which are thus to bee diſtinguiſhed; to wit, when you would abbreviate any word, whether proper name, or other word uſuall in ſuch abbreviations, which is to bee expreſſed by the firſt letter of the word, then are ye to uſe a great Letter in all thoſe Abbreviations, otherwiſe nor. For examples, I referre you to our treatiſe of Letters *in genere*, in the firſt part of the *Orthoepie* here ſpecified, in this little book.

The next caution after the great Letters is for *E* finall, or when it fals in the end of a word, that you never omit it, where it ought to be inſerted: whether for diſtinction ſake, as in *wine*, the verbe, and *wine*, the ſubſtantive: or onely to make the precedent vowell long, as in *ſhrine*: or after *v*, to make it a conſonant, which otherwiſe ſeeming to be combined with the former vowell in the nature of a dipthong, might ſo alter the pronunciation, as in *love*, which without the *E* would be founded like *low*, in *land*, ſo *move*, *live*, and a great many more of the like kinde: or for difference of diverſe words ending in *G*, aſwell ſubſtantives as verbs, as in *rang*, and *range*, &c. which I inſtanced before.

Or laſtly, when in *es*, terminating either verbe or ſubſtantive, it ought of right to bee put for any of the uſes above rehearſed. Becauſe many times as it makes a difference in pronunciation, ſo it

it much varies the ſenſe: as in theſe words, *made, mad, Cage* for a bird, *Cag* of beare, *rid, ride, ſafe, ſaffron. Dame*, or matron of a family, *dam* of a mill, and *damne* the Verb, to condemne. *Sack, ſake* (where note as a generall rule, that when any vowell before *k* ſounds ſhort, we alwayes write *c* before *k*; as in *ſtick*, or *rack*; but when the vowell is to be pronounced long, we alwayes write it with *k* ſingle, and add *E* finall to it, as in *rake*, &c.) *man, mane* of an horſe: *gap*, or breach, *gape: Ware, warre*; *tune* of a ſong, *tun* of wine: *hid, hide*; *mile, mill*, where the vowell before *L* is ſhort, we uſually double *L* in writing. *Pin, pine*, &c. diverſe of this ſort. And here likewiſe take notice of what we inſtanced in Orthoepie, That when any word ſeems to end in *S* proper, the vowell being long, we alwayes write it with *Ce*, as in *race, ſlice, mace, mice*, &c. for (as I ſaid) *S* in this caſe ſounds alwayes *Z*, except where it is written as a difference betweene the Subſtantive and Verb, where both ſound alike, as in *raſe*, or demoliſh, the verb; and *race*, that ſuch an one ran; or *race* of ginger; *race* of wine, &c. where their ſound is all one. But otherwiſe the Rule holds generall without exception.

Furthermore, diligent obſervation ought to be had in writing of ſuch words, where diverſe words of ſeverall Characters, and that of divers meanings, are alike pronounced: for example, *Raine* that fals from the clouds, ought to be written thus as you ſee: the *Raigne* of a Prince thus: the *reine* of a bridle (which we uſually and better ſound *quaſi rean*) ſo as is here demonſtrated. *Their*, the pronoune; and *there* the adverbe, or in that place. *Wait* the verbe, and *weight* the ſubſtantive, or quantity. *Write*, when a verb, to play the Scribe (as we call

call it) and *wright* when a Subſtantive, as in *Ship-wright*, and the like. *Prophet* of the old Law; *profit* or gaine. *Read*, proper in the preſent tenſe: but in the preterperfect tenſe both of verb and participle ſounds *E* ſhort, *quaſi red*, yet ought to be thus in writing diſtinguiſhed from *red* the adjective, or fiery-colour'd. *Heard* the verb, *hard* the adjective. *Here* in this place, *I heare*. *Deigne*, or vouchſafe, *ſodeine*. *Some* men, *ſum* of money. *Neigh* of an horſe, and *nay* a note of deniall.

Alſo all adjectives derived of the Latines, ending in *us*, we write *ous*, as in *glorious*, *frivolous*, *victorious*. But all monoſyllables hold proper, as *thus*, not *thous*; *us*, not *ous*, &c. And ſubſtantives derived of the Latine, which they terminate in *or*, we write *our*; as in *labour*, *honour*, *vigour*, &c. Except our monoſyllables, and verbs, as *or*, ought not to be written *our*, which is another word. *For*, *nor*, *abhorre*, of *abhorreo*; *repercuſſe*, of *repercutio*, &c. *Truſſe*, *diſcuſſe*.

Laſtly, the Article *A*, (wherof hereafter God willing, we will further inform you in our Etymologicall part) and the pronouns *My*, and *Thy*, being to precede a word beginning with a vowell, uſually aſſumes in writing *N*, in the firſt ſingle; in the two laſt with *E* finall, as *an*, *thine*, *mine*; to avoid in reading the great *hiatus*, or kinde of gaping in pronunciation, which otherwiſe it would produce; as *an Aſſe*, not *a Aſſe*: *thine eare*, rather than *thy eare*: *mine injury*, rather than *my injury*; but the two latter be more indifferent, than the former. So on the other ſide muſt we not ſay or write, *an lamb*, *thine bullock*, *mine ſheep*: but *a lamb*, *thy bullock*, *my ſheep*. And not like the vulgar ſort, who annex this *N*

to

to the enſuing word, as *a nox, a naſſe, my nuncle, thy naunt*; for *an exe, mine uncle, thine aunt*, &c. You muſt therefore be very cautious to ſhun in writing the barbarous cuſtome of the vulgars in their pronunciation, as *ſhoen*, for *ſhoes*, an ordinary fault in ſome countreyes, to put *N*, for *S*, and *E*, for *I*; as *mell*, for *mill*; *delited*, for *delighted*, &c. ſetting aſide the abſurdities uſed among the vulgar in *Sommerſet-ſhire*, and other remote places, as not worth the nominating, ſo much as by way of reprehenſion: but follow the cuſtome of the learned, and obſerve their uſe among Schollers. The reſt I referre to our precedent rules, and your owne practice, and diligent obſervation in reading Clafficall Authours.

For a Concluſion therefore of this our firſt part of the *Engliſh Grammar*, whereas *Quintilian* adviſeth in the Latin Tóngue, that *Orthography* ſhould be but as the *Cuſtos*, or Depoſitour of *Orthoepie*, as a carefull ſteward: and ſo by conſequence, that one ſhould maintaine the other: when he wils them by way of inſtitution to ſpeak, as they write; and write as they ſpeake, for their further eaſe in avoiding multiplicity of rules: I could wiſh the ſame in our Engliſh Tongue; but muſt have patience to expect, till time and further induſtry have reduced it to a further method and perfection, by refining and purging away thoſe groſſe corruptions which ſo tumifie it with unneceſſary ſurfeits: Which for my part I ſhould be glad to ſee; that there might be no juſt allegation, why we ſhould not have all the liberall Sciences in our own Tongue, aſwell as *France*, *Spaine*, and other Countreyes. It would, no queſtion, be a great furtherance to reall knowledge.

knowledge. But in that kinde I ſhall not be the firſt to innovate, though I lay this ſtone for others to work upon, to build a larger proſpect for the pleaſure of my Countrey-men, and benefit of ſtrangers.

Thus courteous Reader,

Lege, perlege,
elige, dilige;
Qui te diligit,
in CHRISTO JESU.

S. D.

N

Certaine briefe Notes, or Directions, for writing of Letters, or familiar Epiſtles.

ASwell in regard of my promiſe in the preſcription or Title page; as to ſatisfie the requeſt of ſome peculiar friends, finding perhaps the generall defect (aſwell in themſelves as others) of ſome illuſtrations in this kinde: I have annexed theſe few directions in generall, for the inditing and writing Letters (as we terme them) or familiar Epiſtles, intended onely for the benefit of children, women, and perſons either altogether ignorant in this reſpect, or diſcontinued. As for Secretaries, and thoſe who can better helpe themſelves, I leave them to their owne practice, and obſervations. For to undertake to reduce this confuſed quality, faculty, or art, (or whatſoever terme you will attribute unto it) to any certaine method, or claſſicall precept; or to ſeek out a *radix*, conſiſting of ſuch principles, whereon every particular muſt *ex hypotheſi* depend (would I, or any Secretary more commendably verſed in thoſe wayes, attempt it) as we ſhould find it a worke no leſſe tedious than difficult, and almoſt impoſſible (unleſſe it were poſſible to know every private mans occaſion) ſo might we to little purpoſe and effect *fruſtra oleum & operam dare*, ſince *Quot homines, tot ſententiæ*; and it is connaturall for every one, that is able

to

to apprehend, to like his owne imagination beſt. Neither would ever any of the Latines (who knew too well ſeverall men have their ſeverall occaſions) take ſuch a burden upon them, in a tongue more incomparably pure; and times farre more addicted to induſtry and knowledge, in what concerned both ſpeculation and practice. *Macropædius* (I know) ſhewed a will to do ſomwhat herein, and preſcribed certaine generall rules; but ſuch as would better ſuit an Oration, than a familiar Epiſtle, which delights in brevity and plaineneſſe. The *Paradigma's* or examples there, be well and commendable; but not conſorting the ſtreame of Engliſh Secretaries, more taken with *Seneca's* ſuccincter ſtile. But for examples, I referre you to others, ſince there are every where enough to be had, intending onely to deale by way of Inſtruction.

In the framing of Letters, we are to have reſpect to our ſelves, and the quality of the Perſon to whom we write. For, as it behoves us not to uſe alwayes, and to all perſons a like phraſe, or manner of writing, ſo ought we to be cautious in the performance of it *reſpectivè*, that is, without prejudice to our ſelves, or derogating from the party to whom it is written. If therefore to our Superiour, or one of rank above us; then are we to frame our ſtile in a lowly and humble manner, yet (*habito ſcriptori reſpectu*) according to the diſtance of degree; the worth of both the objects; and the ſubject of our Letter. For, it befits not a Gentleman to uſe thoſe ſubmiſſive and incroaching termes to one of higher ſtate, and fortunes; which may well become a Peaſant to one of farre meaner rank. Neither would we indeavour to infinuate our ſelves ſo farre in any other reſpect, as when we have ſome ſuit to preferre, or

ſome requeſt to make. And in generall, it is more tolerable to be argued of too plaine a ſtile, (ſo as I ſaid, it be done with due reſpect) than by any Rhetoricall flaſhes of elocution, to incurre the cenſure of a Sycophant, as it is incident and uſuall to ſuch as uſe many words to little purpoſe, to be either rejected as idle and impertinent; or els ſuſpected of ſome farther plot, than perhaps the party himſelfe is guilty of. Let therefore your Letters of what nature ſoever, be as ſuccinct as poſſible may be, without circumlocutions, which be tedious to Perſons of quality, and ſuch as have much buſineſſe. And if it be ſo, as they be replete with matters of conſequence; come preſently to the buſineſſe of moſt importance, conveniently introduced: then perſiſt in order: for otherwiſe, if your Letter be copious, and carries not (as the Proverbe ſayes) meat in the mouth, or matter at the entrance, it may hazzard (if not well ſollicited) to be caſt by, without ſo much as once reading over, as I have knowne ſome my ſelfe among men of worth, who have been much imployed.

This I ſpeake not though, utterly to debarre the uſe of civill Complement, which is both requiſite, and no wayes inconvenient, ſo it be uſed with diſcretion, and not (as they ſay) to make a paine of paſtime. Complement therefore is moſt ſeaſonable, when it accompanies either preſent or viſit, I meane aſwell in paper as in perſon. And that alwayes better introduced in the cloſe of a Letter, than at the beginning; unleſſe the whole ſubject be onely by way of complement, and nothing concerning any ſerious buſineſſe. A thing ordinary, and many times expected betweene friend

friend and friend, upon occaſions of writing offered. And then is afforded liberty of uſing wit, and readineſſe of *Genius*, to ſuch as be indued with pregnant phantaſies; having ſtill a care not to be over-ſhot by ſelfe-opinion; leaſt a flaſh of windy matter produce ſuch bubbles, as carry no other ſubſtance, but onely to vapour into ayre; or perhaps turne worſe than nothing.

If it be to be written to one inferiour or ſome degrees beneath you; be plauſible and courteous to win reſpect and love: but not too familiar: ſince too much familiarity breeds contempt, eſpecially among people of the meaneſt ſort, moſt apt in ſuch caſes to forget themſelves.

If to a ſtranger of equall rank, ſhew courteſie in a full proportion, yet cloathed with a petty kinde of ſtate; aſwell to avoid all ſuſpition of intruſion, as to ſhew a kinde of niceneſſe in intimating too ſodaine familiarity. For wiſe men will conſider, things eaſilieſt wun, are moſt eaſily loſt; and he that comes faſteſt on, goes quickлieſt off. Give mee the friendſhip comes ſlowly by degrees, for that is moſt likely to attaine perfection, and longeſt to continue, as having the ſurer ground for a foundation of it.

If to a ſervant, let love and mildneſſe ſo proceed, as may not looſe its diſtance; for, too much rigour looſeth the ſervant, and too much love the Maſter; who may eaſily diſcerne love from a ſervant tempered with a little awe, is alwayes moſt available to the Maſter; as acts voluntary go beyond enforcements.

If to a Maiſter, let the ſtile be ſuch as may demonſtrate all obſequy and duty. This I ſpeake

in reſpect of ſervants (as ſervants) in generall: not, but that I know, as there are differences and diverſe degrees of Maſters, ſo ought there ſeverall reſpects to be had to ſervants, according to their place, and manner of ſervice. For it were abſurd to think, that Gentlemen in thoſe places that may befit their rank and fortune, though ſubject to their maſters call, ſhould be tied to the obſequious termes of every pedantique Groome. As firſt, he that waits voluntary, and at his owne expence; then Secretaries in their ſeverall ranks; then ſuch as ſerve in the places of Gentlemen, as Uſhers, and the like. Then Clarks to men eminent, and of quality; and Clarks appertaining to Offices, Factors, and Apprentices (eſpecially about *London*) men perhaps (as is uſuall in that kind) better derived than their Maſters. In this reſpect, I ſay, ought the ſervant to conſider the relation, or reſpect to be had, according to his Maſters rank, his own perſon, and the nature of his ſervice. Yet generally ſpeaking, all ſervants (as ſervants) of what nature or calling ſoever, ought aſwell in writing as otherwiſe, to ſhew a kinde of reſpect extraordinary. Though (as I ſaid) ſome be tied to termes more incomparably ſtrict than others.

If we write to a Parent, our ſtile and manner of writing muſt be ſuch, as may ſhew all dutifull reſpect and obedience, exacted from a Child to a Parent, by the Lawes of God and Nature.

If to a father or mother in law, that is by marriage, we will tender our ſelves in ſuch termes, as may profeſſe ſervice and obedience; but not duty: At leaſt, not equall to the former: though I grant, we ought to think our ſelves tied in a firme obligation of civill, and more than common reſpect.

If

If to a child, love and care: But the paſſionate expreſſions of tender affection, better fit a mother, than a father: for men ought to governe their affections by the rule of reaſon, leaſt otherwiſe they chance to ſet a bad example of letting looſe the reines of paſſion, of it ſelf too apt to run out of one errour to another.

In a word, if to a friend, friendly. If to an adverſary, harſh, as you think good, according to the nature of the offence, and quality of the perſon offending. But not railing, or too invective; which will argue more paſſion, than judgement or diſcretion, and be a meanes to make other men ſuppoſe a want in you of ſomwhat might make you rightly capable of an injury.

But if it be to a familiar and intimate friend, you ſhall be reſtrained to no other rule, but onely your own imagination, and the beſt liking of your friend, according as you ſhall obſerve his conceits moſt addicted, or inclined this way or that. Onely take it as a generall and infallible rule, let the body of your letter be ſuccinct and pithy, ſuch as may expreſſe much matter in few words: and let that be your greateſt ſtudy by way of inditing: And by the way of writing to have reſpect to Orthography, according to thoſe rules we have before preſcribed. But to come with a bundle of *Circumquaques*, after the manner of the vulgar ſort: whoſe common cuſtome is to begin their Letters thus (*Loving friend, The occaſion of my writing unto you, at this preſent time is, to let you underſtand, that I ſhould be very glad to heare you are in good health, as I am at the writing hereof, God be bleſſed therefore, &c.*) on in a whole bederoule of ribble-rabble is moſt ridiculous and abſurd, in the ſight of one which knowes the manner of inditing. For to be glad to heare of their welfare, is implicit

plicit in the title of friend: and to ſend word of your health, it ſuffices to tell if it be not ſo: if not, the other is eaſily imagined. And ſo many prayers and thankſgivings as ſome put in, were better ſpent in their cloſet, where no ayre might circumvent them, than inſerted in ordinary letters (excepting ſuch as paſſe betweene man and wife; parent and child) which paſſing through ſo many hands, may chance to get infection; or at leaſt expoſed to the wind and open ayre, may chance coole their fervour of devotion. But here we likewiſe exempt Apoſtolicall benedictions, ſent from Miniſters (befitting their function and calling, and anſwerable to the Word of God) who in that rightly imitate the worthy Preſident S. *Paul* in his Epiſtles.

Having therfore marked or creaſed (as we call it) out the paper (which ought to be *in folio*, or *in quarto*, that is an whole ſheet, or an halfe ſheet doubled) and having in the top, after the uſuall cuſtome (eſpecially writing to perſons of worth and quality) left a ſufficient ſpace for a *vacuum*, and as ample a margent (but that is to be ordered more or leſſe, according to the quantity of your paper, and the ſubject, whereon you are to write) then in the firſt place are you to order the ſuperſcription, or the title to be attributed as an entrance. For your aſſiſtance wherein, you ſhall (as I ſaid before) have reſpect to the quality of the perſon to whom it is written, and your ſelfe; and that whether as an acquaintance, or ſtranger; intimate, or leſſe familiar; having relation or dependance either of other, or not; friend, or adverſary, &c. and then order your title in this manner.

If therefore it be a Lord (for higher I will not aſcend, preſuming any, to whom theſe be directed, to have

have little intercourſe with Emperours, Monarchs, Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles, &c. or if they have, let them ſeeke other aſſiſtance, or ſend to us, and we ſhall do our indeavour to ſupply their want) if it be ſo, as he holds his title onely by ſome place, or dignity, by way of Office or Magiſtracy, we ſeldome ſuperſcribe any other title than, *My Lord*, and by the way, ſtill in the body of your Letter, put him in minde of his *Lordſhip*, and now and then his *honour*, &c. If he be a Count, or Baron, by deſcent of noble pedigree, our title is chiefly, *Right Honourable: Right Honourable, and my very good Lord* (this from a retainer, or one that hath dependance on his honour) *Moſt noble and illuſtrious Sir, Right Honourable and renowned Sir*, and diverſe others to this effect. And from a Gentleman only, *My Lord*, will ſuffice. But ſtill we ought in addreſſing our ſpeech to him, to do it with the attribute of *His Honour*, and now and then for change we may ſay, *Your Lordſhip*, or, *Your good Lordſhip*, from one of meaner rank. To a Baronet, *Honoured Sir*, as the moſt uſuall and befitting title to ſuch a degree: which is likewiſe often attributed to other Knights, and ſomtime to Eſquires, and other Gentlemen, by way of Complement. Gentlemen writing to Knights and Baronets, often give onely the title of *Sir*, and *noble Sir*; *worthy*, or *moſt worthy Sir*; ſometime *Moſt Noble*, and the like. But I like the plaineſt beſt, eſpecially when one hath much buſineſſe, and little leiſure to complement. The uſuall ſuperſcription from one inferiour, or of meaner rank is, *Right worſhipfull*, &c. ſometime *Right renowned*, or right *worthy Sir*, and this comes ſometimes as a Rarity from a punie Scholler, as tumbling from his *thumping pen*. And under the degree of a Gentleman, or a Gen-

tlemans mate, it behoves in writing to have *his* or *your Worſhip*, by the end along, ſo often as his ſpeech hath relation to the Baroners or Knights perſon. From a peaſant, *your good Worſhip* will not do amiſſe. But from a Gentleman, ridiculous; as arguing little breeding. One Gentleman or Eſquire writing to another, uſually attribute onely the title of *Sir*, eſpecially if ſtrangers, or leſſe intimate: if better acquainted, many times ſome other addition, of *Noble, Worthy, Courteous, Generous, Kinde*, and the like, according to their intimacie, affection, and difference of eminency and fortunes. Somtime, if very intimate, more familiar termes, which they ordinarily uſe in diſcourſe. But from one of a meaner ſort, or not a Gentleman, would be thought a ſaweineſſe, or arrogancy at leaſt, to do ſo; unleſſe from ſuch make-ſports, as Gentlemen make uſe of onely to foole with. From a Tradeſman therefore (of the ordinary ſort I meane) writing to an Eſquire, the title of *Worſhipfull Sir*, or *Worthy Sir*, or the like, and now and then to pull *your Worſhip* out of his pocket (eſpecially if to one any wayes eminent or of quality) is no more than beſeeming and requiſite. To leſſe eminent, or of meane fortunes, or younger houſes, *Sir*, will ſuffice. The like ought to be obſerved in farmers, and countrey-people, of meaner rank. Gentlemen of quality, whether Knights, Eſquires, or other Gentlemen of worth and fortune, writing to Yeomen of the more ſubſtantiall ſort, ſuch as go under juriſdiction of the common attribute *Mr*, and whom ſuch men pleaſe to make their companions in table and diſcourſe, if they be any thing intimate, uſually begin their title, *Honeſt Thom. Kinde Ieffrey, Good Will* ſuch an one, &c. if leſſe acquainted, or when they are to be beholding to them for

for any courteſie, then it will not be amiſſe to hang on their noſes, as ſpectacles, at firſt entrance, *Mr* ſuch, or ſuch an one, &c. writing to any kinde of *Scoggin*, or hanger on, or the like, then nothing but *Dick, Thom.* &c. I prethee do ſuch a thing, &c. To an ordinary yeoman or tradeſman, *Goodman*, &c. is a good beginning. But alwayes let Schollers and younger Brothers give the higheſt of his attributes to any wealthy man, for 'tis the money, and not the man they are to reſpect and court. But in perſonating a Letter from one to another under the degree, or at leaſt the title of a Gentleman, he will be accounted more woodcock than wiſe, that ſhall ſtudy any other complement, than to begin with the ordinary title appropriate to them, and ſo perſiſt. The ſame kinde of common title appropriate to the Perſon, is to be uſed in civility, when we write to one we hold as an adverſary, as to a Knight of what ſort ſoever, *Sir* ſuch an one, &c. To an Eſquire, if much above our rank, it is decent to ſay *Sir*, if not the ſame that to a Gentleman. If to a Gentleman of what rank or nature ſoever, *Mr* ſuch an one, putting in his ſurname. If under, then *Goodman* thus or thus; or from a Gentleman to one much inferiour, *Iohn, Thomas, Richard*, So and So, &c. And thus much for titles or ſuperſcriptions. This is uſually placed in the firſt corner in the margent ſpace, above the body of your Letter. But I had like to have forgot the Eccleſiaſticall title of *Reverend Sir*, or *Moſt Reverend*, &c. according to their worth and dignity. Having therefore thus inſtanced the ſeverall ſorts of Superſcriptions, we will now come to the Subſcriptions, (for the body of a Letter can be reduced to no preciſe or particular rule, without too much needleſſe labour and innovation)

and in generall, we have already ſaid what we determine.

The ſame generall rule therefore, that ties you, in the ſuperſcription and body of the Letter to have reſpect to the party to whom you write, and your owne individuall perſon, ties you to the ſame conditions in the ſubſcription, and indorſement, or outward ſuperſcription, which wee bee ſtill to treat of.

To a Baron therefore, for to a Lord, wee uſually ſubſcribe thus. *Your honours moſt humble ſervant*, *My Lord*, *Your eternally devoted Honourer*, *and thrice humble ſervant*. *Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull and moſt humble ſervant*. *Your Lordſhips till death*, *Your Lordſhips to command*, *Your Honours moſt obliged*, &c. diverſe of this ſort. Subſcriptions indeed as common as Hackney horſes on *Dunſtable* rode, to meaner perſons than Barons, or Knights either, onely leaving out Honour and Lordſhip. But *Your thrice humble ſervant*, and the like, I have often heard from ſuch as (I preſume) underſtood not the word.

From Gentleman to Gentleman, if equall, and acquainted, then *Your aſſured friend to ſerve you*, *Your truly reſpective friend*, or the like. But if leſſe acquainted, or different in degree, There is ſo much ſervice profeſſed, as they forget all friendſhip. Nothing then but *Your ſervant*, *Your humble ſervant*, *Sir*, *at your command*, and the like innumerable, which I leave to obſervation and practice. Onely take this by the way, that one of inferiour ranke writing to a perſon eminent in degree above him, by the Lawes of our beſt Secretaries, ſhall commonly write his name

at

at the foot of all the Letter, or paper, be it never ſo large, and the contents never ſo ſmall, to ſhew his acknowledgement of diſtance. The other ſubſcription about middle diſtance, betweene the body of the Letter, and the name. And that either double or ſingle, as occaſion is offered of your expreſſion, and the quantity of ſpace, or void paper. Sometime they make it in a treble ſpace, by interpoſing *My Lord*, or *Sir*, or *noble*, or *worthy Sir*, and the like, according to their degree. From an inferiour perſon to a Baronet or Knight, *Your Worſhips moſt humble ſervant*, *Your Worſhips to command in all due reſpect*, and the like. The ſame is to bee obſerved in one of meane ranke, to an Eſquire, eſpecially if of worth, or any wiſe eminent. To or between men of ordinary quality, whether under the title of Gentlemen, Citizens and tradeſmen, or the like, the uſuall ſubſcription of *Your loving friend*, *Your very loving friend*, *Your aſſured*, *Your faithfull*, *Your true*, (and ſometime, *Your reſpective friend*, for change, or where the party written to hath the odds in eſtimation) is moſt commendable. In briefe notes, no more but *Yours*, *N. N.* To a Gentleman of ordinary quality from an inferiour perſon, *Your ſervant*, *Yours to command*, &c.

To an adverſary, *Yours as you uſe me*. *Yours to uſe, but not abuſe*. *Yours if you pleaſe; if not, mine owne*. *Yours as I ſee cauſe*. *Yours when not mine owne*, and the like, as your judgement, and the occaſion offered ſhall ſuggeſt.

To a ſervant under hire, from a Gentleman of ranke, onely his name. To ſuch as are tyed to leſſe ſervile conditions, or from Maſters which are of

meaner degree, *Your loving Master, Your very loving Master, Your assured* &c. To a retainer only, or voluntary waiter, *Your loving friend, N.N.* &c. To a parent, *Your dutifull, Your most dutifull*, or, *Most dutifull and respective, Dutifull and most obedient, till death*, &c. whether sonne or daughter. To a child, *Your loving father, Your affectionate mother*: *Affectionate* is likewise much used between friend and friend, especially Lovers. *Your truly carefull*, &c. diverse in this kinde, which we leave to observation. And thus much for subscriptions.

Having thus written or subscribed your Letter, date it from such or such a place, and set down the day of the moneth, and (if much distance interposeth the writer and the party written to) the yeare, after the usuall manner of dating. The place allotted for the date is in the margent space, just under the superscription, or title, a little beneath the body of the Letter. This done, fold up your Letter after a decent order, and seale it. To a person of quality we usually propose it in a large fold, kept very faire. To others at your owne discretion, especially of equals. Now therefore onely resteth, that we say somwhat of indorsements, or outward superscriptions, and so commit them to the Post.

Your title on the indorsement to a Lord shall be, *To the right Honourable, Thomas* (or whatsoever other Christian name) *Lord* such or such an one, adding the highest of his titles, at such a place, these present. *To the right honourable and his very good Lord*, of or from one of any dependance. *To the right honourable and most noble, Most renowned, Right illustrious*, &c. multitudes of Epithetes in this kinde. To a Baronet from a Gentleman, *To his most honoured friend, Sir N.N.* and *Much honoured and most noble friend. Most worthy, Very noble,*

Renowned

Renowned, &c. as you shall think fit. The same we commonly use to any other Knight: but especially to a Baronet is appropriate the title of *Honoured*. From a person of meaner quality, *To the right worshipfull, Sir N. N.* at such a place, &c. If in any familiarity, *To the right worshipfull and his most honoured friend*, &c. From an inferiour person, *To the right worshipfull and most worthy Sir N. N.* or the like, leaving out *friend*. From one Esquire or Gentleman to another, various, in respect of intimacy, degree, affection, or courtesie: *To his noble friend*: *To his worthy, approved, much respected, much esteemed, much honoured*; and to meaner, *Very loving*, &c. From an inferiour person to an Esquire or Gentleman of worth, *To the worshipfull*: The rest he may take out of the precedent Epithetes. From a Gentleman to such an one, *To his loving friend*, &c. To a parent, *To my most endeared* &c. *Father*, or *Mother*: To a child, *To my loving sonne* or *daughter*; *To my deare*, or *tenderly respected*, or *beloved*, may do well enough from a mothers affection. From one inferiour person to another, *To my loving*, *To my very loving*, *To my approved friend*, and the like of this sort best befits. To an adversary, *For Sir* such an one at such a place, *For M^r*, or *Goodman* so or so: *For Tho.* *For Richard*, &c. according to the quality of the writer, and the person written to. Onely setting his name with his common attribute, the place whither it is directed, with *For*, instead of *To his*, or *my* &c. And now I think it will be time to conclude, for the Carrier is in hast.

This therefore shall suffice to satisfie our present purpose concerning this subject. Onely take this by way of peroration.

1 Let your Letter be kept faire, without blots, or soiling,

ſelling, eſpecially to one of ſuperiour rank.

2 Be cautious, by way of Orthography, to write true Engliſh.

3 And laſtly, (what I have often inſtanced) let your Letters be ſuccinct and pithie; A quality in commendable eſtimation and practice among our moderne Secretaries; and no leſſe purſued among the ancient Latines. For who in his familiar Epiſtles more ſuccinct than *Cicero*? In Orations, and otherwiſe, who more profuſe? The reſt I leave to obſervation, eaſily enough to be acquired, ſince many of our Secretaries have a ſingular faculty in that kinde. This I have written for ſuch as want inſtructions, for thoſe that be better able to help themſelves, I ſhall be glad and thankfull to be inſtructed by them. *Nos omnia poſſumus.* I confeſſe it incident to humane imperfection, and to my ſelfe moſt peculiar. But *Nihil eſt pudoris vel diſcere, vel melius addiſcere.* At leaſt alwayes ſo reputed by me.

S.D.

Laus Deo.

FINIS.

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